THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOLUME XXX. NUMBER 22. | CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, MAY 28, 1883. | *Per Annum in Advance.* TOWN.....11-8 MOFUSSIL.....13-4

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 21ST MAY.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA has published a set of rules for the guidance of visitors to Kashmir. We reproduce some of them below :

When going on shooting excursions, visitors must take carriage and supplies with them, and are not to demand them in places where no provision is made for supplying them. They are not to press into their service the people of the country as beaters for game.

Should travellers have reason to consider that they or their servants have been illtreated or affronted, they are strictly forbidden to adopt any other means of obtaining redress than by making complaint to the officials of the Maharaja on the spot, and immediately reporting the circumstances to the British Officer on Duty at Srinagar.

Visitors are forbid[illegible] take away with them from Kashmir, on any pretext [illegible] subjects of the Maharaja without obtaining [illegible] a passport from the Kashmir authorities.

Travellers are strictly required to settle all accounts before they leave Kashmir, and are responsible that the debts of their servants are similarly discharged. Should any officer of Government leave Kashmir without discharging his debts, he will not be permitted ever to re-visit it.

Visitors are prohibited from receiving any presents whatever during their stay from the Kashmir Durbar or officials.

It is all very well to make rules, but who is to enforce them ? The angels that visit Kashmir are generally above rules. It would be interesting if the Maharaja of Kashmir could produce an annual account of the tribute which he pays to the British Government in the shape of the expenditure it incurs on account of European visitors to the Happy Valley !

MR. HARVEY, Honorary Magistrate, Sealdah, has convicted the defendants in the Beniapookur riot case, in which some European boys were mauled by some Mahomedans. The Magistrate thus concludes his judgment :

Accused Nos. 1, 2, 3, 6, 10, 12, 13, who appear to have been the ringleaders and to have taken an active part in the riot are sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment, and Rs. 10 fine, in default to undergo 2 week's additional imprisonment.

Nos. 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, are fined Rs. 10 each, in default two week's rigorous imprisonment.

The plea of *alibi* was rejected by the Magistrate.

THE PIONEER has the following paragraph :

Lady Ripon has just had a narrow escape from what might have proved a calamitous accident. On Friday afternoon Her Ladyship was in the verandah of Peterhoff, and on the point of stepping into the small brougham which she sometimes uses at Simla, when the ponnies suddenly started off and overpowering West, the Viceroy's head-groom, who was on the box dashed off towards the Boileaugunge bazaar in the road below, where the brougham coming in contact with the railings topp'ed over and fell down the khud. The horses escaped practically uninjured, but the driver was, we believe, considerably bruised and shaken. Lady Ripon's fortunate escape has been the subject of sincere and universal congratulation.

All India must feel grateful to Providence for His merciful interposition !

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE publishes the following telegram from Calcutta :

Calcutta, May 17.

Miss Pigot, Lady Superintendent of the Scottish Mission Schools here, has brought an action against the Reverend W. Hastie, Principal of the General Assembly's Institution, claiming substantial damages in consequence of the defendant having written certain defamatory letters reflecting upon her moral character to the home mission. The case was fixed in the High Court for settlement of issues to-day, but was postponed for one month, when the final hearing takes place The plaintiff is represented by counsel, and the defendant conducts his own case. Much sympathy is felt for the lady.

IT IS stated that the Maharaja of Cooch Behar will be formally installed in November next.

THE EXPORT of grain from India is very heavy this year, and thousands of bags are lying at the railway stations up-country waiting for carriage to Bombay. This is chiefly on the G. I. P. Railway, which is labouring under a deficiency of engine power.

THE UNIVERSITY CLOCK of Bombay has been going since Friday last, and is keeping local time. As the Senate resolved that it should not mark "official" time, Government have declined to contribute anything towards the cost of lighting the clock or keeping it in order. Has the Government any personal feelling ?

TUESDAY, 22ND MAY.

LADY ADAM, the widow of the late Governor of Madras, has received a gift of twenty five thousand pounds in recognition of her husband's services as Liberal Whip of the House of Commons. The money was collected privately.

IN BOHEMIA spiritualism is taking such alarming dimensions that the Roman Catholic Bishop has caused a declaration to be made from the pulpits, placing it on a par with heresy and stating that whoever persists in it will be refused absolution after confession.

MR. WILLIAM STEPHENS, the Principal of a school in Philadelphia, has called the attention of the Board of Education to the use of tobacco by boys. He says that of the 50,000 pupils in the public schools of the city, a large proportion use tobacco in various forms, and that the habits has increased to an alarming extent since the cigarette was instituted. Mr. Stephens has prepared and printed a short statement of the physical and mental disorders produced in children by tobacco, and has pasted it on the inside of the cover of every text-book used in his school.

MR. POPE, Principal of the Dacca College, in his last annual report, bears the following testimony to the character of the Dacca students :

If ever a student behaves as he ought not, the culprit is at once declared not to be a College student. Now, ladies and gentlemen, I emphatically declare, what I have often done before that the students that misbehaved themselves do not belong to us, our students are orderly, and well-behaved and they try to the best of their abilities, to behave as they ought. Students as a body are misunderstood. I speak from 11 years' experience, after daily interconrse with them, in the Madras, Bombay and Bengal Presidencies, students are easy to manage, are very amenable to reason, and are ready to follow any one who will be firm but kind They are highly emotional and impressionable, much that they do is traceable to these causes. All they need is wise, sympathetic, thoughtful guides who think not merely of gratifying the whims and fancies of students, for the present ; but who think of their real permanent and future welfare, mental and social. They have little guidance from parents and guardians, and what they need is sound public opinion outside, and in College and school teachers, who will be to them in *loco parentis*, as well as teachers.

This spontaneous testimony is of great practical value at the present juncture of affairs.

MR. D. G. BARKLEY, M. A., Additional Judge of the Punjab Chief Court, has been appointed an Additional Member of the Legislative Council. He is a supporter of Mr. Ilbert's Bill, which the *Pioneer* considers ominous.

THE PIONEER thus speaks of the *Englishman* :

We are sorry to see that the *Englishman* still harps upon the dynamite plot hatched by the Government against the Covenanted Civil Service, and attests its assertion by mysterious allusions to unpublished correspondence with the Secretary of State. We, on the other hand, as confidently repeat that both plot and correspondence are pure fictions, almost as baseless as Babu Surendro Nath's rejected apology. Fortunately, in the interests of what is simply true, the *Englishman* does not entirely rely upon evidence which cannot be assailed for reasons that have become proverbial in connection with the Spanish fleet, the snakes of Iceland, and other myths that might be cited of still more historical celebrity. Our cotemporary now also relies upon a passage from one of Sir Ashley Eden's well known speeches. But it is quite obvious, and never was doubted until now, that Sir Ashley referred simply and solely to the effect of Lord Lytton's rules, under which, as the Viceroy recently explained, one-sixth of the Covenanted Civil Service will eventuatlly consist of qualified and tested natives of India. The issue between our contemporary and ourselves is now quite clear, and it is much to be regretted that this plain issue has been obscured by the unfortunate telegram of the 9th March, which misstated the ultimate result of those rules.

AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT of the above paper has the following :

One well-known newspaper, considered in years passed by to be the leading English organ of the Press in Eastern India, has shown clearly, by its recent publications and vituperation of the Government, that age and experience with editors do not conclusively bring wisdom or extinguish impetuousness. The attitude of this newspaper in regard to the earlier stages of what it calls, by way of opprobrium, the "Ripon-Ilbert" Bill deservedly commanded general approbation, but its later writings, its utterly overdoing things in the necessary, but thanks to its friends, almost ridiculous, agitation of the past few months have done more harm than good to the cause of the numerous opponents of Mr. Ilbert's unpopular measure. Leaving the *Englishman's* action in regard to that question a one, its treatment of the luckless editor of the *Bengali's* case has been as unreasonable on the one side as the radical *Statesman* has been temperate and reasonable, *mirabile dictu*, upon the other. Opposed as I am, and as the majority of Europeans in India are, to the *Statesman's* radical views on home or Indian politics, I cannot refrain from acknowledging a certain amount of admiration for the temperate, sound and sensible way in which it has shown other Calcutta newspapers how questions of great moment to all of us, Europeans or natives, can be discussed calmly. People opposed to this newspaper's views often say that its editor, Mr. W. Rinch (whom I have not the pleasure even of knowing by sight) is not a free agent in the matter of editing newspaper ; and that he has to do exactly as he is told by the Rajah of Paikpara to whom the paper is heavily mortgaged. However this may be Mr. Riach "runs," to use an Americanism, the most able paper in Calcutta, whether he is bidu-ridden or otherwise, unpleasant as its political views often are.

And yet the *Englishman* presumes to lecture the Native Press on its duties and responsibilities.

WEDNESDAY, 23RD MAY.

THE FOLLOWING telegrams give a pretty full account of the floods at Cachar :

Silchar May 19th.—From the 5th to the 16 May, we have had incessant heavy rain, accompanied with high winds and thunder, with the result of flooding the whole country. The severity of the floods was first felt on the night of the 10th about the Jatingah Valley ; the river overflowed its banks, the current sweeping houses, trees and cattle before it. Barkhola Bazaar was submerged in so sudden a manner that the shopkeepers barely escaped with their lives. The coolie lines of Ballacherra and many other gardens have been completely swept away. The station is thronged with houseless villagers, whose houses, granaries, and cattle have been carried off by the waters.

Silchar had an average of forty inches of water. Another 18 inches would have submerged the whole station, with the exception of the police sepoy lines and jail. Many roads have been destroyed, and the noise of the rushing waters was at times almost deafening. The police have been most energetic in saving life, and have rescued many clinging to trees and roofs of houses. Food-grain has been unprocurable for days ; the coolies on many gardens had nothing to eat for three days, as all traffic was suspended. But for the enegy and untiring exertions of Mr. Knox Wright, the Deputy Commissioner, many lives would have been lost. Mr. Wright caused some rice that was brought up by a small steamer to be judiciously distributed amongst the most needy at Rs. 5 per maund. Sufficient boats were unprocurable, and even if they had been available for several days, they could not have stemmed the current. The small steamer has been the only available means of reaching the flooded gardens situated up stream. The floods are now subsiding, but it is impossible as yet to attempt any estimate of the damage the district has sustained, or to learn how many lives have been lost.

Debrooghur, May 21, 7h. 25m.—The weather has now broken. During the last fortnight we have had heavy rain and thunderstorms accompanied by wind. The river is swollen, but no damage has been done, and it is now rapidly falling.

Silchar, May 21, 10h 35m.—The danger from the floods is now over. The river has fallen four feet from the highest level.

Fifty inches of rain have fallen this month, forty of which came down in ten days.

There has been a great destruction of food-grains ; also of all the tea on low situations. The Deputy Commissioner took energetic steps and rescued the villagers by boats. He has arranged for 16,000 maunds rice by steamer. Information is scanty. The roads are broken up. Great scarcity of food. Cholera has broken out in the station.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER of Assam, in his last administration report, thus notices the subject of village-burning :

This subject of village-burning was good deal discussed during the year in consequence of the fact that resort was had to this mode of punishment both in the Garo and Naga hills in the Expedition of March 1881 when the actual culpirits could not be caught. There is a natural reluctance to return from such an Expedition without having done something to mark displeasure, and in some sense it may be said the whole village thrown in its lot with the offenders, and deserve punishment. But the Chief Commissioner, with the approval of the Government of India, laid down for the guidance of district officers that he looked with the utmost disfavour on the practice, regarding it as a harsh and barbarous course of action, which can only be justified under special circumstances, and should only be resorted to when all other measures have failed, not as hitherto, as the first and easiest mode of inflicting punishment. Officers were given to understand that in ordering a village to be burnt, they would take on themselves a grave responsibility and would be liable to incur severe displeasure unless they could show that some punishment was absolutely necessary and that they were precluded from inflicting any other penalty than that of conflagration.

We concur.

APROPOS of the approaching Exhibition at Calcutta the Secretary to the Melbourne Committee announces through the *Australasian* that "lakes and pleasure-grounds will surround the Exhibition, which is to be held close to the river Hooghly. The Government have sanctioned the use of the extensive Park of Calcutta for that purpose." It is distance, which lends enchantment to the view.

THE APPOINTMENT of Peng Yuling as War Minister in China is regarded as conclusive evidence of the determination of the Chinese Government to resist French encroachments in Annam.

A BOMBAY PAPER says that the case against Mr. Hewett, an Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Rutnagherry, of having seriously injured a peon by discharging his gun at him, has been amicably settled. Was it a case of diseased spleen ?

THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT has been obliged to close the University of Warsaw in consequence of the threatening character of the revolt of the students. The Imperial Guard ordered to Moscow for the coronation will consist of some 13,000 men and

officers, under the command of the Grand Duke Vladimir.

THURSDAY, 24TH MAY.

WE HAVE received the following telegram from the Press Commissioner's Office :

A native of Lahore having telegraphed to Mr. Gladstone inquiring result of memorial to the Queen regarding Surendranath Banerjea, has been informed under orders from Secretary of State that members of Her Majesty's Government can not correspond directly with persons in India on such matters.

AMID the angry vituperations of the Anglo-Indian Press it is a relief to read the following generous sentiments in the *London Daily News* :

The Indian Institute at Oxford, of which the Prince of Wales yesterday laid the memorial stone, is a very remarkable symptom of the relations which now subsist between this country and its greatest dependency. To the sentiments and to the obligations arising out of this state of things the Prince gave graceful and thoughtful expression in his speech at the luncheon in Balliol. The successful labours of Professor Monier Williams prove that a large number of Englishmen acknowledge not only their duty to India, but the benefit which they may themselves derive from the study of Indian history, literature, and religion. From this point or these points of view the establishment of an institution for the double purpose of promoting the knowledge of Indian subjects and assisting the education of Indian students in England marks what may almost be called the beginning of a new era. It is a curious and not uninstructive coincidence that at the very time when the mutual intercourse of Englishmen and Hindoos is being thus practically furthered, a storm of angry opposition should be raised against a proposal to recognise, very partially and cautiously, the legal equality of British and native magistrates in India. It is difficult to understand how an intelligent man can persuade himself that a race which is so rapidly acquiring the distinctive qualities of Western civilization, and so thoroughly permeating its conquerors with the conceptions of Eastern philosophy, can continue for an indefinite period to be governed on the old despotic lines once considered suitable to all Oriental peoples. No such principle can indeed be openly avowed by any one who is in the slightest degree responsible for the recent administration of India. For the policy of admitting natives to positions of influence and authority has been upheld by successive Secretaries of State, Governors-General and Members of Council.

The question is indeed no longer debatable. It would not be possible, even if it were desireable, to treat the educated portion of our Indian fellow subjects as if they were in a state of intellectual and political infancy. Lord Lytton, with the fantastic eccentricity which his admirers mistake for genius, made indeed a spasmodic effort in this direction four years ago. He thought that a separate Native Service might be created, and that under that pretext it would be a fine thing to exclude natives from competing with Englishmen for civil appointments in the ordinary way. But common sense appeared upon the scene in the person of the Secretary of State. "Your proposal of a close Native Service,' wrote Lord Cranbrook, "with a limited class of high appointments attached to it, and your suggestions that the covenanted Civil Service should be no longer open to natives, involve an application to Parliament which would have no prospect of success, and which I certainly would not undertake.'—The slightest acquaintance with the history of the English in India will very considerably diminish the impression produced by the contumely and invective which have been showered upon Lord Ripon and his advisers. When Lord Macaulay was engaged, as legal member of Council, in forwarding a measure of judicial reform very similar to Mr. Ilbert's Bill, it was impossible for him, as Mr. Trevelyan tells us, to let the Anglo-Indian journals lie where his sister could see them. The remote prospect of being brought before a native magistrate on a criminal charge appears to have turned the heads of many Englishmen in Bengal, though it cannot be supposed that most of them would be endangered by any conceivable administration of the Penal Code. It seems to us that Lord Ripon deserves the most cordial support of all who have the welfare of India at heart. He has carried and is carrying out with firmness and discretion that policy of justice and confidence on which the moral foundation of our Indian Empire rests. In this task he has encountered much unmerited obloquy, but he has won the respect and regard of the great population confided to his charge as very few of his predecessors have done. And he may well be sustained in the discharge of onerous duties against misunderstanding and misrepresentation by the knowledge that the failure or reversal of his schemes would be an inexpressible calamity both to the Indian and to the English subjects of the Queen.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Biswanath in Assam takes exception to the application of the term "colored people" to the natives of India made use of by Lord Salisbury in his speeches in Parliament and Manchester. He said this expression is ordinarily used in denoting the slave population of the United States. It shows only in what light the natives of India are regarded by his Lordship.

ACCORDING to the memorandum supplied by the Press Commissioner's Office it appears that out of the total sum of £16,300,000 to be remitted to the Home Treasury during the year 1883-84, £2,216,826 have been already remitted from 1st April 1883 to 8th May 1883, the balance to be remitted from 10th May to 31st March 1884 is £14,033,174.

WE LEARN from a Dacca correspondent that a meeting of the Dacca Students Association was held on the 11th instant at Juggannath School Theatre Hall to express their sympathy for Babu Surendernath Banerjea. There were about 1500 students and adult persons present at the meeting.

WE ACKNOWLEDGED last week the receipt of the 2nd number of the "Hahnemann," a monthly Homœopathic Bengali Journal. It contains seven papers all more or less interesting and containing practical views of professional questions.

FRIDAY, 25TH MAY.

WE ARE SORRY to read the following in the *Statesman* :

Readers of Lord Kimberley's speech in reply to Lord Lytton, would not readily form the conclusion that he thought Lord Ripon had been going too fast and far in the matter of local self-government, and yet we have heard that such is the Secretary of State's opinion. As regards the Criminal Procedure Code, we have no inkling of Lord Kimberley's views, but we think it may be inferred that if he takes a timid view of the local self-government policy, he will hardly encourage the Government of India to go beyond the advice of the local authorities in the matter of the Bill.

From Mr. Ilbert's speech in first introducing the measure, one would infer that the Government would prefer to drop the Bill rather than pass it in a mutilated form, and we are not sure that it would not be wise policy to do so. But the question is one for very grave consideration, and such it will no doubt receive at the hands of the Governor-General in Council.

The Government will seriously compromise itself if it drops the Bill.

THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS has issued the following orders regarding insolvent employes :

"The Right Honble the Governor does not consider it expedient to go beyond the existing rules respecting insolvents. As to the case of a court attaching half the salary of a public servant in execution of a decree, the Government see no reason for interfering. The Code of Civil Procedure provides such a measure as a species of privilege, in the case of a person not in the service of Government the entire salary is liable to attachment. At the same time, heads of departments will maintain a careful watch over such of their subordinates as are found to be in embarrassed circumstances, such persons being liable to temptation and corruption."

IT IS STATED that Mr. Pugh, M. P. for Cardiganshire, has announced his intention to bring forward in the House of Commons a motion that every native of India should have the privilege of being tried before a native magistrate. If this Resolution means anything it means that the British Government in India should undo what it has been steadily doing for the last hundred years and more. Mr. Pugh is a brother of Mr. Evans, Calcutta Barrister.

IT IS STATED that a member of the Alpine Club has started to "do" Kanchanjanga.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL says :

We are exceedingly glad to observe that our wise and moderate contemporary, the *Hindoo Patriot* of Calcutta, thinks that Mr. Lalmohun Ghose's meeting at Dacca, held for the purpose of agitating in favour of Mr. Ilbert's Bill, is "quite uncalled-for, and a meeting that may do more harm than good. We cannot doubt that every thoughtful and patriotic reader of Mr. Ghose's speech, which we regretfully reproduce in another place, will entirely agree with the *Hindoo Patriot*. We donot blame Mr. Ghose, any more than we were able to blame Mr. Branson on the other side; for each of these gentlemen has been, in turn, carried away by feelings which have been stirred up by Lord Ripon's mischievous policy—which are in themselves perfectly natural, and which are to be deplored only when exacerbated by the Viceroy's provocative suggestions.

We are sorry that our good brother unnecessarily drags Lord Ripon's name into this controversy. Surely his Lordship is not responsible for the ebullitions of Mr. Branson and Mr. Ghose.

SATURDAY, 26TH MAY.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the following telegram from Bankipur :

Bankipur, May 25.—The last general meeting of the Behar Landholders' Association was influential and crowded. The Maharajas of Durbhangah, Doomraon and Hutwa were present, and also representatives of all the Behar Districts. The Maharaja of Durbhangah presided. The first Resolution was :—That the Tenancy Bill, by giving all facilities to ordinary ryots for acquiring the status of settled ryots against the will of the land ord, and by giving occupancy rights to all settled ryots with respect to all ryoti lands they may come in possession of, immediately on their coming into such possession, will virtually vest the property in estates in the ryots. That by making occupancy rights transferable, and limiting the maximum of the zamindar's claim to a fifth of the annual value of the gross produce in occupancy tenancies, the Bill, if it becomes law, will virtually reduce the zemindars to mere annuitants, while vesting the substantial interest in a new class, who will nominally be known as ryots. That all these changes virtually affect the proprietary rights of zemindars, as guaranteed by the permanent settlement. Moved by the Maharaja of Hutwa, seconded by the Maharaja of Doomraon, supported by the Honourable Hurbans Shai. Second Resolution :—That in Bhowli tenures the Bill reduces existing rates; that the effect of fixing a lower statutory maximum than the rates prevalent will be to bring existing higher rates down to the lower standard : that the several restrictions on the ryot's power of contract with the land ord are perfectly inconsistent with the freedom which the Bill proposes to give him in his dealings with the world around. That, as there is nothing to prevent either an indigo planter, thikadar, haradar of share estate, or even part owner, every body excepting the sole proprietor of the entire estate, from acquiring the status of a settled ryot, restrictions quite unnecessary, the combined effect of the restrictions on the one side and freedom on the other will be, it is seriously apprehended, the utter destruction of the present body of tenantry and the usurpation of their place by a new class whose dealings with the under ryots, under power of subletting, will be worse than that of the much condemned zemindar in relation to the tenants. Moved by Syed Lotfali Khan, C. I. E., seconded by Rai Jai Prokash Dewan. Third resolution; that the provisions respecting the survey and register of Khamar land, and those relating to improvements and records of rights, will lead to unnecessary and costly litigation, the effect of which will be the impoverishment and ruin of both landlords and tenants. Moved by Maharaja Kumar Narindra Narain Protap Sahi Bahadur of Hutwa, seconded by Saligram Sinha, of Shahabad, supported by the agent of the Maharani of Tikari. Fourth resolution; that it is unwise to unsettle customary tenures prevalent from time immemorial, and the meeting look with serious apprehension on the proposal for a commutation of Bhowli tenures into Nakdi as calculated to affect agriculture. Moved by Syed Yusuf Hosein Khan, seconded by Mehaddhi Nawab. Fifth resolution; that the Bill proposes a redistribution of property without justifiable necessity, and that its provision do not fall within the power reserved to Government by the permanent settlement to enact laws for the protection and welfare of ryots. Moved by Maulvi Fazal Rahman, seconded by Kazi Reza Hossain. Sixth resolution, that a sub-committee of the Maharajas of Durbhunga, Hattwa, Doomraons Syed Lotfari Khan and Raja Ram Chunder and Hon'ble Hurbans Sahai, with power to add to their number, be formed to draw up a memorial stating all the objections to the provisions of the Tenancy Bill and submit it to the Government of India, to Parliament and to Her Gracious Majesty the Queen. Moved by Munshi Bahadur Sinha; supported by Wahid Ali Khan of Durbhanga.

THE ENGLISHMAN makes the following pregnant foot-notes to the above telegram :

1 That is precisely what it is intended to do. That is the Radical policy as regards landed property generally.

2 There is no question that they are intended by their authors to effect these rights. The Bill is an attack on property under the guise of philanthropy.

3 Radicalism has no respect for the sanction of time, immemorial or otherwise.

4 The re-distribution of property is the boasted aim of Radicalism—ED. *Eng.*

THE ABOVE JOURNAL publishes the following telegram from Sikandarabad :

Dr. Aghornath Chattopadhay, the Principal of the College, has been dismissed, and was last night deported beyond the limits of His Highness's dominions for connecting himself as a leader with the agitators against, and impugning, a settled resolution of the Council of Regency on the Chunda Railway scheme. Some of the agitators have gone so far as to attempt to stir up the Pathans and Arabs in this matter, by appealing to their patriotic feelings, and asserting that the British Government were forcing the railway on this Government, with a view to securing the districts of Arangabad and Naldrug, as they had done the Berars. The much talked of memorial was signed by about 105 and not 50,000, persons, and most of the names appearing are of no consequence whatever."

We are sorry that our countryman should have interfered in a matter like this. A school-master has no business to meddle in politics. We are afraid the damage done by him to the cause of Bengali advancement in Native States cannot be easily repaired.

THE ENGLISHMAN seems to be determined to run down itself by attempting to run down the Viceroy. It says :

It has been currently reported that His Excellency the Viceroy has of late given frequent utterance to a remark to the effect that he does not intend to allow "India to be governed by the Calcutta lawyers." We do not know what His Excellency's reasons may be for selecting this hard worked body of men as desirous of playing this very ambitious role.

For our part we are disposed to think that the Calcutta lawyers are likely to be found quite content to attend modestly to their own professional duties. A remark of the above character argues the existence on His Excellency's part of so unhappy frame of mind that one would fain that rumour has been misinformed.

Is it the duty of a respectable journalist to retail small gossip?

WE INVITE attention to an advertisement announcing the sale of Mr. Lalmohun Ghose's speeches in pamphlet form

WE ALSO draw attention to another advertisement, intimating that Babu Narendranath Sen, editor of the *Indian Mirror*, will act as Honorary Treasurer to the Committee appointed last week in connection with Babu Surendranath Banerjea's case, and that he will receive subscriptions on account of the Fund.

THERE WERE 299 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 19th May of which 118 were from cholera, 2 from small-pox, 74 from fevers, 26 from bowel-complaints, none from accidents and suicide, 9 from pthsis and asthma, 9 from spleen diseases, 18 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Infant mortality 51. The deaths among non-Asiatic and mixed races were 13. The average of daily mortality was 42·7.

WE HAVE received the following telegram from Jaffna :

Great Sympathy for Surendranath. Regar (regret?) that Viceroy cannot interfere.

THERE WAS an enthusiastic meeting at Jessore to express sympathy with Babu Surendranath Banerjea. A correspondent has sent us a full account, for which we regret we cannot make room for want of space. The Resolutions were of the usual run. Our correspondent adds that those who attended the meeting seem to have incurred the displeasure of the local authorities.

WE HAVE received a report of an interesting meeting held at Surat on the 18th of May current. The object of the meeting was to celebrate the first anniversary of the local self-government scheme, as it was on that day the Government of India's Resolution on the subject was published. The *elite* of the community were present at this meeting. They also passed some eulogistic resolutions in honor of Lord Ripon. After much specification three cheers were given for Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, and three more for the noble Marquis, when utter and pan were distributed and the meeting separated. On the same day an open air meeting was held for the same purpose.

WE HAVE received from the Bengal Office a copy of a telegram from the Government of Bombay in-

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 07 August, 2017

forming the Government of India that all vessels from Bombay are put into quarantine in Turkish and Egyptian ports of Red Sea according to cholera regulations of 1867. Pilgrims will be put into quarantine at Abu Said near Jeddah until Camaran be ready for them.

WE HAVE received a copy of the proceedings of the meeting held at Agra on the 20th instant to express sympathy for Babu Surendranath Banerjee In addition to the usual resolutions the meeting determined to present the Babu a *souvenir* as a mark of their respect and sympathy.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals: 1. Report on the Administration of Assam for 1881-82. 2 Census of the Central Provinces for 1881. 2 vols. 3. Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal for Feby. 1883. 4. The Liberator 1st May 1883. 5. Report of the Meeting regarding the publication of an "Illustrated Rajasthan." 6. Durbyagoon Tutwa or properties of drugs and vegetables. A Monthly Journal, edited by Biprodos Mookerjee. Vol. I., No. 1. 7. Nobya Bharut. A new Bengali Monthly. Vol. I, No. 1.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London, May 21.—Tynan, suspected to be the mysterious person called No. 1, is now at New York, and has off-red to surrender himself to the authorities if required to do so.

22.—The Prince of Wales yesterday opened the Northbrook Club. The proceedings were attended with no ceremony.

The Marquis of Lansdowne succeeds the Marquis of Lorne as Governor-General of Canada in October next.

The latest betting on the Derby is as follows—Gilliard 100 to 30. The Prince 4½ to 1, St. Blaise five to one, Goldfield six to one, Ladislas ten to one. Beau Brummel, in consequence of rumoured lameness. has gone back in the betting and the odds against him are now ten to one.

22.—Lord Morley's committee on the Medical Army Service in Egypt condemns the inadequate organization and equipment of hospitals there, and recommends the employment of female nurses.

At the opening of the Northbrook Club yesterday, the Prince of Wales made a speech in which he said his splendid reception in India by all classes would unceasingly interest him in all affairs connected with India.

Moscow, May 23.—At the festivities here to-day in connexion with the coronation of the Czar, the Russian Flag was blessed with great pomp and ceremony.

20.—The Emperor and Empress and their children arrived here to-day and met with a most enthusiastic reception from the populace.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, MAY 28, 1883.

THE RENT BILL DEBATE.

X.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

THE Lieutenant-Governor is not a blind supporter of the new Bill. His criticisms were fair and discriminating. The arguments His Honor advanced in favour of a general revision of the Rent-Law exposed him to some inconsistency. His Honor admitted that the ryots of the eastern districts of Bengal have now the upper hand, but asked—"what are we to say to the systematized ignoring and nullification of the law in Behar, because the cultivators were ignorant of their rights, and were subjected to the universal jugglery with holdings in the jamabandi papers, thus leading to the continual shifting of the raiyats from their lands, to prevent the accrual of the right of occupancy? In that part of the country, too, the peculiar system of thikadari assignments, and the quasi-feudal compulsion of indigo cultivation, gave additional cause for fear, inasmuch as all official enquiries tended to show that the whole conditions of agricultural life in Behar were precarious in the extreme, notwithstanding the existence of a large and industrious population, of a fertile soil and of many advantages of climate and position; so that, as the official report of the day said 'the people who plough and sow, and who ought to reap, have not a reasonable assurance as to the fruits of their industry." It will be thus seen that the Lieutenant-Governor makes a broad distinction in the state of things in Bengal and Behar, and yet he advocates one law for both, which would reduce both to one dead level. How things that are not equal to the same things can be equal to one another is a proposition which we cannot understand. But even as regards Behar the later Administration Reports show that the condition of the tenantry there has materially improved. The recent meetings in Behar also throw a flood of light on the subject. But let that pass. The Lieutenant-Governor admits that the new Bill aims at redistribution of property. He says, "perhaps the principle of the position which the proposed Bill has now most prominently asserted is that the raiyat with the right of occupancy must hereafter be regarded as a *co-partner* in the land which he occupies and cultivates. To the extent of his holding, he is to enjoy powers and privileges which, whatever the past policy or practice in different parts of the country may have been, the zemindar will be bound to respect." But what had been the tendency of past legislation? We will answer this question in the words of the Lieutenant-Governor himself. From 1793 to 1859, His Honor says, "all that Government had ever done was to confirm and consolidate the position of the zemindars as absolute owners of the land. They had done so by their legislation and by their executive orders and arrangements. The zemindars were made every year more and more responsible for the peace and order of the districts in which their estates were situated. They had to supply provisions for the military expeditions and marches of troops passing through their properties; they had to maintain at their own cost the rural constabulary required for the public tranquility; they were chargeable at their own expense for the performance of many duties which, if they relieved the Government enhanced the zemindar's influence and independence; and, while the zemindar's power grew and strengthened, the rights of the cultivators of the soil gradually diminished, and almost disappeared." It will be thus seen that it was the Legislature and the Government, who had all along treated the zemindars as "absolute owners of the soil," but the present Bill proposes to reduce them to one-fifth partners of the soil. And if this does not involve breach of faith we do not know what does.

It is refreshing to observe that while land law reformers of the present day are loud against Act X of 1859, Mr. Rivers Thompson makes a manful stand in its favour. He says: "It is the fashion now-a-days to disparage the value of Act X of 1859; though, when it was passed, it was recognized as the Magna Charta of the raiyats. It is talked of now as a very inadequate instalment of what was due to the peasantry; and its imperfections and defects are imputed to its limitation of the benefits of the right of occupancy to a particular class of tenants, while the zemindars have always condemned and opposed it as an infringement of the Permanent Settlement." His Honor sticks to the twelve years' occupancy rule of Act X of 1859. His Honor remarks: "It has now been in force for nearly a quarter of a century, and is generally understood and accepted, and we cannot lightly ignore what I believe to be the long recognised custom of the country, sanctioned by the policy and laws of the Government." While holding the twelve years' rule as an infringement of the Permanent Settlement, we admit that it will not do to reverse that rule now and to disturb the relations which have grown up between the zemindar and ryot within the last quarter of a century. We cannot, however, agree to the proposition of extending the occupancy right in the manner proposed in the Bill. If in some districts there be a practice of defeating the growth of occupancy right by the shifting of the ryot, by all means prevent it, but in doing so do not rob Peter to pay Paul.

We have said that the Lieutenant-Governor does not give unqualified support to the Bill, as will be seen from the following extract from His Honor's speech:

"So far, my Lord, I have dealt with the main points of principle to which in my opinion especial attention is necessary. I have not attempted to enter upon any discussion of the details of the Bill. In my judgment, the Select Committee must do that after the full consideration the measure will receive during the next few months. But I cannot help saying that, as at present advised, I am unable to accept the provisions of chapter VIII of the Bill, which bears upon the question of compensation for improvements and for disturbance. I think, too; though I myself have suggested twenty per cent. limitation, that it may be impossible to enforce a uniform limitation of that kind in all parts of the Province, and the proposal, I understand, is only suggested tentatively, and will come up for the full deliberation of those who will have to consider the Bill in Select Committee. So also with the chapter dealing with the procedure for the realization of rents; it requires in my opinion very much more examination than it has yet received. In India, it is said, as in Ireland, it has been too much the custom to assume that the landholder is exclusively to blame for the existing state of things as regards the generally unsatisfactory condition of the agricultural districts; but, while the wrongs of the raiyats are freely discussed, the case of the landlord is hardly ever thought of; and yet there is a zamindari side to the question, which it is impossible to ignore. I knew that the landlords of these Provinces have been very often to blame; many of them deal harshly with their tenants, and but few have done much to improve their estates. From all, however, that has come out in the published papers, it is certain that remedial measures in the interestes of the tenants must be accompanied by some provisions to secure the interest of landlords as well. The existing system of coercive processes, and the agency through whom they are served, requires thorough reform. The execution of decrees for instance, which is a most important part of the process for realizing the demand, is inefficiently directed. The whole of this branch of the subject is of extreme importance, both from the zemindar's and the Government point of view. The Government is the possessor of large estates of its own, which it manages through its own officers, and any means to facilitate the collection of rent will be of great advantage. But the importance of the matter goes further, and it is one which has an especial interest for the Financial Member, that the Government depends for its revenue upon the punctual payment of the rent to the zemindar. If we cannot give facilities for the realization of one, we incur some risk of losing the other.

The views of the Lieutenant-Governor on the above points though briefly expressed mean more than meets the ear.

The next point we will notice is a comparison instituted between Government estates and private estates. His Honor remarked:

The only other question I have to refer to is the question to which my hon'ble friend Kristodas Pal has referred as to the management of Government estates. Here I cannot appear as the defender of all that has been done in the past. I believe myself that there is a great deal in our khas mahal administration which is capable of improvement, and therefore, I have interested myself in the subject and have called for a special report from the Board of Revenue on the subject. Indeed, in the case of one large Government estate, to the charge of which I have recently appointed a Covenanted Civilian, I am trying, by way of experiment, to learn whether we cannot introduce a better system of management, by spending more money in the opening out of more roads in the backword parts of the estate, and by inducing immigration to promote the extension of cultivation. The subject has received my personal and careful attention. But my friend went on to say that the khas management of Government mahals in Tippearah and Chittagong and Midnapore was so bad as to create a scandal. I am not aware of the particular cases he referred to in Tipperah and Chittagong; but if he will bring them to my notice afterwards, I shall investigate the matter. I am however acquainted with the circumstances of the cases which occured in Midnapur. They refer to two temporarily settled estates in which the last settlement was made about forty years ago. After regular settlement proceedings the rents were enhanced in these two estates to the extent of fifty per cent, and the raiyats objected. This happened three or four years ago. Some people have taken exception to the settlement as exorbitant and unjust to the tenants. But having regard to the long interval since the last settlement, and to the enormous rise in the value of produce in that period, the revenue authorities maintain that the new demand is not unreasonable. The raiyats, however, would not pay at the rate enhanced and, thereupon the Government proceeded in the matter constitutionally and according to law and not as has been done by some zemindar without any reference to law. The Government sued the raiats in the Munsiff's Court and obtained decrees: appeals were made to the Subordinate Judge's Court and were dismissed. The ryats again went up from that decision on special appeal to the High Court, and the order of the Lower Court was again confirmed. So far it may be assumed that the action of the Government had justice and moderation on its side. I understand that the raiyats in these two Pergunnas spent a lakh of rupees in contesting what seemed a moderate enhancement; and it may be thought that, after the decision of the High Court was given against them, they would have submitted. But that was not the case. We have had to send a special officer to ascertain the circumstances under which the raiyats refuse to pay the rent which is now legally demandable from them, and the matter is still under enquiry. In the meantime, to show the leniency with which these raiyats have been treated by the Government, I may mention that one and a half years' rent of the whole body of the raiyats has been remitted; but not satisfied with this concession, they claimed the remission of three years' rent. So far from a case being made out, of oppression and hardship or abuse of the law, I most positively affirm that our revenue officers have acted here not only in strict accordance with the law, but with moderation and indulgence. But the result remains that, even after the enhancement, the rents of these estates were under the prevailing rates of rent paid by neighbouring raiyats. And as regards the recusancy of the raiyats, it is only another argument in favour of giving the Government, as well as the zemindar, some assistance in realizing the rates of rent which the Courts have finally decreed."

We are constrained to say that this explanation is neither sufficient nor satisfactory. It does not show whether the rent-rate in Government estates is generally higher than in private estates; whether the conditions imposed upon the holding of land by Government ryots are not, as alleged, harder than those imposed upon the same by private ryots; whether the managers of Government estates are not greater task-masters than private landlords; whether the mode of enhancement of rent in Government estates is not exceptional; and whether the method of realization of land in Government estates does not afford exceptional facility. The question

for consideration is this—whether there ought to be one law for the Government as landlord and another law for the private landlord. Let the two be placed on an equal footing and the Government will then see whether the private landlord has any just ground for complaint.

THE OPIUM DEBATE IN THE COMMONS.

SIR Joseph Pease's annual motion upon the opium question was laid before the House of Commons on the 3rd ultimo. The motion this year ran as follows: "That an humble address be presented to Her Majesty praying that in all negotiations which take place between the Government of Her Majesty and China, having reference to the duties levied upon opium under the treaty of Tientsin, the Government of Her Majesty will be pleased to intimate to the Government of China that in any revision of that treaty, or in any negotiations on the subject of opium, the Government of China will be met as that of an independent State, having the full right to arrange its own import duties." Sir Joseph Pease, of courrse, maintained that the treaty of Tientsin had been forced on China. This is, however, a gratuitous assumption, and nothing more. What are the facts of the case? The history of the Tientsin treaty has been given by Mr. Lawence Oliphant, who was Lord Elgin's Secretary at the time of its conclusion. That history does not show that the admission of Indian opium into China was forced on the Chinese Government. Mr. Lay, the Chinese Secretary to the Mission, who drew up the trade and tariff regulations with China in concert with the Chinese Commissioner, says:—"When I came to opium I enquired what course they proposed to take in respect to it. The answer was. "(We have resolved to put it into the tariff as *yang yoh* (foreign medicine), * * * The Chinese Government admitted opium as a legal article of import, *not under constraint, but of their own free will deliberately.*" The italics are ours. Mr. Lawrence Oliphant afterwards went over with the Chinese Commissioner the tariff thus prepared. He writes:—"When we came to the article 'opium,' I informed the Commissioner that I had received instructions from Lord Elgin not to insist on the insertion of the drug in the tariff should the Chinese Government wish to omit it. This he declined to do. I then proposed that the duty should be increased beyond the figure suggested in the tariff; but to this he objected, on the ground that it increases the inducements to smuggling." The assumption on which Sir Joseph Pease's opinion was based—namely that the admission of Indian opium into China under the Treaty of Tientsin was forced on the China Government thus falls to the ground.

In the second place, Sir Joseph Pease quoted the usual authorities to prove the deleterious nature of opium. He said:—"Rangoon condemned opium-eating, and the testimony from China was overwhelming; while Sir Rutherford Alcock declared it to be a cause of impoverishment and ruin to those families. Mr. Wade declared that it was more pernicious even than dram-drinking, and he had known no case of a radical cure. * * * But perhaps it would be said that the English who indulged in excessive drinking, were the last persons who ought to protest against the use of opium. Opium, however, was a worse poison than almost any kind of dram-drinking, and even if it were not, the existence of drunkenness in England which all deplored, was no reason why the Government of India should live upon poisoning the Chinese." It is useless to argue with a man who holds with the English nation that the existence of drunkenness in England was no reason why the Indian opium traffic should not be suppressed. Sir Joseph Pease forgets that the Englishman who condemns the opium trade when the English liquor traffic is in existence opens himself to the retort—"Physican, heal thyself!" Sir Joseph Pease seems to believe that the Chinese will give up the use of the deleterious drug if Indian opium ceased to be imported into China, But this belief is utterly fallacious. Dr. W. I. Moore, in his recently-published work entitled *The Other Side of the Onium Question*, points out that it has been estimated that only one-fifth of the opium used by the Chinese is foreign, that is 80 per cent is native, that the whole of the North-West and the West of China may be said to be practically independent of the Indian trade for the supply of opium; and that into the interior of the Empire the Indian drug rarely penetrates. Such being the case what hope is there that the use of opium in China would be suppressed if only the Indian drug ceased to be imported into that country? Again, Sir Joseph Pease stated that the English had taught the Chinese to cultivate poppy. This statement is without any foundation. It has been clearly proved that opium has been known to the people of China from time immemorial. Sir Joseph Pease, it is needless to say, greatly exaggerated the deleterious nature of opium A Mr. Macfarlane observed in the course of the debate "opium is a valuable medicine, that in British India the quantities consumed were in exact proportion to the prevalence of fever and that in the dry districts where fever did not exist, opium was scarcely used." Dr. Farquharson remarked: "Much misconception prevailed as to the injurious effects of opium. There was a great difference as between smoking and eating opium. Some of the most vigorous races of India—the Sikhs and the Rajputs—habitually smoked opium. Moderate opium-smoking was found to be a wholesome tonic, and it was not narcotic until it was taken in excess. It was largely indulged in, and with beneficial effects in many countries. But opium eating produced disorders of the stomach which were not produced by smoking. Yet distinguished men in this country had been in the habit of eating opium, and it was well known that the illustrious Wilberforce rarely made a great speech in that House without having previously taken an opium pill. The evidence of several eminent authorities went to show that opium-smoking was not deleterious but rather beneficial than otherwise; and indeed, considering the general condition of China it was absurd to take an extreme view of the destructive nature of the drug. The evidence on the other side appeared to him to be suspiciously vague and it seemed clear that the witnesses had generalized from its insufficient data. Opium was certainly far less injurious in its effects than alcohol from which we in this country derived, an annual revenue of £20,009,000," Sir George Campbell who followed Dr. Farquharson, said:—"He did not think that opium was worse than whisky, nor did he say that whisky was worse than opium. No doubt there were limits within which whisky might not do great harm, and he confessed that he himself drank it some times. The Indian Government did not encourage the growth of opium but on the contrary they restricted its growth. In fact, they treated opium exactly as we treated whisky. * * * The question was whether we were bound, not only to refrain from forcing opium on the Chinese, but whether we were also bound to prevent smuggling if the Chinese themselves could not prevent it. The Chinese seemed to raise as much revenue out of opium as they could. All this is perfectly true. It was only to be expected that Sir Joseph Pease should make light of the financial considerations involved in the question. He has come to the conclusion that if the Government of India once made up their minds to do without the revenue from opium they would without difficulty be able to find means to do so." He admitted that we ought not to do anything to increase the burdens of the people of India; but at the same time he contended that the effect of the abolition of the opium revenue would not be serious. He argued that several Indian financiers had stated that there were various items in which a saving could be effected, and he believed that in that manner the revenue would be set right. Now, the opium revenue constitutes between one-fifth and one-sixth of the net revenues of India. The disappearance of this source of income will leave a gap to the above extent, which can never be filled up by retrenchment; and Sir Joseph Pease has himself admitted that the poor people of India are unable to bear increased burdens. So the net result of the suppression of the opium traffic would be to make India bankrupt without benefitting the Chinese Government in the slightest degree. This was most clearly shown by Lord E. Fitzmaurice, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. His Lordship observed:—"He was perfectly willing to grant that there was a party in China in favour of the suppression of the opium traffic just as in England there was a party in favour of the suppression of the sale and consumption of alcoholic drinks, and that that party comprised within its ranks many men of great power and eminence. But he was unable to see that there was any proof whatever that that party had the 'ear of the country, or that if the English Government, consented to the immediate abrogation of the old treaties which clearly was not aimed at by this motion, or that there would be any immediate or near prospect of the Chinese Government putting an end to the traffic. All that would be done, therefore, by the Government would be most seriously to embarrass the finances of India without obtaining their objects which were placed before them as inducements for making this great and weighty change. The Government were fully sensible of the importance of the question and considering the great interest shown not only in that House, but out of it, in the matter as the time approached when the decennial revision of the Treaty of Tientsin would naturally take place, the whole opium question would be sure to be forced upon the attention of the Government. While therefore, unwilling to meet his hon. friend's motion with a negative, for that would look as if they had no sympathy with the object he had at heart and which was a great, noble, and philanthropic object; feeling as they did that the present negotiations would only suffer by such a resolution which could be useful neither to the public service nor to the taxation of the great Empire of India, the Government would meet the motion by moving as he now did the previous question." So Sir Joseph Pease's motion was quietly shelved. The people of India are deeply concerned in the result of the negotiations now going on between the English and Chinese Governments, having reference to the duties based on opium under the Treaty of Tientsin; for, if the Chinese raised their import duty, the Indian revenue must suffer. We shall therefore watch the progress of these negotiations with great interest and anxiety.

RAILWAY RATES IN INDIA.

THE writer of the pamphlet entitled *Indian Wheat vs. American Protection* which we reviewed in a recent issue shews clearly that in the matter of railway rates American wheat is at a advantage as compared to Indian wheat. He compares the low rates on the American lines with those ruling in this country, and points out that the lowest rates ever sanctioned in India for the carriage of grain by rail are on the Punjab, namely, 1-17th pie per maund per mile. But then the cheapest Indian rates are more than one and a half times the ordinary American rates. Indeed, every 300 miles of railway carriage at the present rates in India adds on an extra charge of one shilling a quarter in excess of what the charge would be if the wheat were carried on an American line. Taking the average distance from the sea-board of the principal centres of the wheat trade in this country, it appears that Indian wheat is weighed in the competition to the extent of more than three shillings per quarter. The rate from Chicago to New York, a distance of 960 miles was, in 1881, 1¼d. per ton mile, which is equal to £1 per ton for the whole distance and that during the season when navigation is open the rate is as low as 17s, 6d. When lake or canal navigation is resorted to for a part of the journey the rate is considerably less. But the charge for bringing a ton of wheat from Delhi to Howrah, a distance of 954 miles is at the present rate of exchange £1-13-11¾d. per ton. Major Evelyn Baring in his Financial Statement for 1883-84 has told us that the important question of railway rates in India will receive at the hands of the Government that serious attention which it deserves.

The Government of India, as we announced a little while ago, has already taken up the subject of through rates for grain from Delhi and Agra to Calcutta and Bombay. Colonel W. S. Trevor, Secretary to the Government of India in the P.W.D., writes to the Government of Bombay: "As the questions involved in a due consideration of this subject are of not merely individual, but general application His Excellency the Governor-General in Council considers it necessary to take the present opportunity of explaining fully the principles according to which, in the opinion of the Government of India, Railway rates and fares should be regulated. This course is the more desirable in view of the probable extension of Railway enterprise in India with a minimum of state support and control, and of the need of some assistance to the promoters and proprietor of such private lines in respect of the attitude which will be assumed by the State towards them. As regards rules in general, the fundamental aim of the management of a Railway obviously should be to attract the maximum quantity of traffic the line can carry at the best rates available. These rates must be determined in each case. All rates will be in one sense special, though they may be capable of classification into groups, and each rate will depend on what the article can bear, what quantity of it is obtainable, and what is the approximate cost of hauling it. In other words, as correctly remarked in your letter under reply, 'the cost of carriage is one of the limits within which the rates vary, the tax which the trade will bear being the other. But, in determining any particular rate, the whole circumstances of the traffic must be considered, the empty as well as the full running, the intermissions according to season, if any and the competition, if any, of other modes of conveyance. Hence though every rate must contribute to the general remunerativeness of the line as a whole, more profit may accrue out of one-rate than another, a particular rate may be remunerative only indirectly, by filling rolling stock which would otherwise inevitably run empty in one direction, or in other words, it may yield less than the average cost of carrying a unit of goods." The soundness of the principles laid down by the Government of India in the passage just quoted cannot be questioned. It is notorious that the Indian railways have as yet failed to attract all the traffic of the country through which they pass. This will not seem surprising when it is borne in mind that the charge made by Indian railways is heavy. In the half-year ending 30th June 1881 that Railway carried 416 millions of passengers & 521 millions of tons of goods for the distance of one mile. The average charge for carrying each of these passengers was 3 pies whereas the average cost of carrying was only three-fourths of a pie. The result is, that for every three pies which the Railway received 2½ pies represented its net profit. In the same way it cost the East Indian Railway 2·34 pies to haul a ton of goods one mile; but it charged 6·43 pies for doing this, and its average net profit accordingly was more than 4 pies. These figures speak more eloquently than volumes of declamation. The Indian Railway Administration has yet to learn that a good profit might be earned on a larger traffic at lower rates.

The theory of equal mileage rates, the Government of India points out, has been repeatedly condemned by competent authorities. Colonel Trevor goes on to say:—"Under conditions perfectly simple, where one Railway alone commands a province or given area the proprietors obtain under management such as has been described, the full advantage of their monopoly, the full possible amount of profit on their monopoly, the full possible amount of profit on their capital, except in so far as the State may interpose in the interest of the public, for instance, for the purpose of fixing maximum fares and rates for the conveyance of the poorer classes of passengers and of indispensable articles, such as salt, coal and food-grains. The public and trade, on the other hand, not unfrequently suffer severely in the cost to them of Railway accommodation, even-where rates may not be so excessive as to check materially, or to extinguish, its profitable use. But where there is no monopoly and competition of other Railways or modes of transit has to be faced, the basis on which calculation of rates must proceed is materially changed. Capital cost of construction, gradients, cost of fuel and carrying capacity may, indeed, be borne in mind as elements affecting the profit earned, but the rates must eventually be governed, not by any arbitrary standard of profit to which it is thought fair to obtain, but by the necessity of attracting traffic to the line. The Railway which has, for whatever reason, cost most to construct, or which has the steepest gradients, or the dearest fuel, or other natural disadvantage in comparison with its rival, will necessarily go to the wall and suffer in dividend possibly so far as to do little more than cover its working expenses. From this follows, moreover, that in many case when traffic passes over more that one Railway and the different administrations do not mutually agree upon any other method, the receipts from such traffic should be divided according to mileage run". The Supreme Government say in plain terms that the principles of action in cases where competition exists are not affected by the State being the proprietor, or vested with a certain interest in and control over one or more of the competing Railways. As regards the rate on the Rajputana Railway the Supreme Government considers that there is reason to believe that a rate considerably lower would more than cover the outlay incurred in the particular case, and might possibly even yield a greater sum as net profit, through the lower dealings which may be expected. There is another strong reason in the opinion of the Government of India, for the reduction in this case, which is that the reduction will be in favour of grain for export, chiefly wheat. The Governor General in Council, we are told, is strongly impressed with the ability of India to furnish a much larger share than she new does of the vast quantity of wheat required in Europe, and is determined that no legitimate efforts on the part of the State shall be wanting for the purpose of securing it. His Excellency has, accordingly, sanctioned a reduction of the rates between Delhi and Bombay to 11 annas for wheat and 11½ annas for other grains and seeds of the same class and invited all Railway Agents and Managers to examine carefully their rates with the view of seeing how far they may be capable of modification, and especially, whether the rates on grain and other leading articles of export might not be reduced with advantage. They are also requested to reconsider in the same sense the coaching traffic, and especially the fares for 3rd class passengers. We hope Railway Agents and Managers will cordially co-operate with the Government of India in this important matter. We would remind them that a reduction of rates would not result in more than a temporary loss in the earnings; and that goods rates have, within the past few years, been to some extent reduced, and that, speaking generally, with each reduction of rates the net profits of the railway have increased.

THE ASSAM LAND-LAW.

THE Chief Commissioner of Assam has published in the *Assam Gazette* a draft of a Land Revenue Regulation. It is a consolidation measure, but contains several new provisions, which have caused alarm to landholders. Section 7 declares that "the proprietors of permanently-settled estates shall have the same rights and enjoy the same privileges in respect of lands included in the permanent-settlement of their estates, as have been conferred by the British Government upon the proprietors of permanently-settled estates in the Lower Provinces of Bengal." Section 34 says, "all land shall be deemed liable to be assessed to revenue, except—(*a*) land exempt from assessment under the express terms of any grant made or confirmed by, or on behalf of, the British Government; (*b*) land in respect of which a house-tax, poll-tax, or hoe-tax is imposed under Section 55, and, notwithstanding anything contained in the Limitation Act, 1877, no length of occupancy of any land, nor any grant of land, made by a proprietor or landholder, shall release such land from liability to assessment." Section 51 provides that "whenever a Deputy Commissioner has reason to believe that any lands within his jurisdiction are being held wholly or partially free of assessment under an invalid title, or are liable to assessment on the ground that they were not included in a permanent settlement, or, in the case of lands wholly or partially released, either conditionally, or for a term, from the payment of revenue, that the conditions have been transgressed, or the term has expired, he shall institute an enquiry, and require the person claiming such land to prove his title to hold the same either wholly or partially free of assessment; and every such person shall be bound to prove his title when required by the Deputy Commissioner to do so." These three sections read together suggest an impression that the Assam Government contemplates the same arbitrary proceedings for the resumption of revenue-free lands that had been initiated by Mr. Ross Donnelly Mangles in Bengal some forty years ago. Now, it is well known that when the Permanent Settlement was made the waste lands had been made over to the zemindar as a counterpoise to balance the loss which was inflicted upon them by the exhorbitant assessment of the Permanent Settlement. These waste lands were not at the time demarcated with any close scrutiny. In some places the boundaries were distinguished and in other places they were not distinguished. But the proprietors had come to a general understanding of their position and possessions and have seldom quarrelled with each other as to area of their estates including waste lands. If the law be now changed in Assam in the manner proposed, then a shock will be given to the zemindars of the permanently settled districts of Sylhet and Goalpara from which their *confreres* in Bengal have been free. We cannot understand why this difference should be made, because Sylhet and Goalpara have been transfered from one territorial division to another. For ninety years the present arrangement has continued, and surely it cannot be just to disturb the rights of persons who have enjoyed them for such a long period. Twelve years' adverse possession gives the right of prescription in cases of private individuals. In the case of the Crown the limitation is sixty years. But in the case under notice the possession has been over ninety years. It would be therefore most inequitable if under colour of the proposed law persons who have held possession of lands for ninety years should now be called upon to surrender them, on the pretext that they are held without title, because the Government had not been specific in fixing the boundaries of estates at the time of the Permanent Settlement.

With regard to the recovery of arrears of Government revenue the Bill provides as follows: "If the defaulter pay the arrear of revenue in respect of which the estate is to be sold at any time before the day fixed for the sale, the sale shall be stayed. Provided that if the arrear be due in respect of a permanently-settled estate it shall not be received after sunset of the latest day of payment, except by order of the Chief Commissioner, or for reasons which the Deputy Commissioner shall duly record in a proceeding." The Committee of Landholders in Sylhet in their memorial to Government makes the following remarks upon this point:

Considering the large numbers of small permanently settled estates in Sylhet and the poverty of the generality of their proprietors, the latter should be permitted to pay the arrear of revenue of their estates until the estates are sold for those arrears. Hitherto this has been the practice. Even the Legislature by enacting Secton 4 of Act XI of 1859 has shown that the people of Sylhet deserve special consideration. Though Section 86 of the draft provides that defaulters may pay the arrear of revenue any time before the day fixed for the sale, this has been restricted with regard to permanently-settled estates by a proviso to that section which requires an order of the Chief Commissioner or the recording of the reason in a proceeding by the Deputy Commissioner, for receiving the arrear in such a case. The Committee do not understand why permanently settled estates should be made subject to a proviso to that section which requires an order of the Chief Commissioners or the recording of the reason in a proceeding by the Deputy Commissioner for receiving the arrears in such a case.

The Committee do not understand why permanently settled estates should be made subject to this proviso, while other estates are not. In a case like this to obtain an order from the Chief Commissioner is some thing very difficult if not wholly impracticable, and seeing that in Sylhet the payment of revenue and sale of land for its arrear have been transferred to the several sub-divi-ional Head-Quarters, to have proceedings of the kind referred to above, recorded by the Deputy Commissioners is not much less so. And if the defaulter has to pay the arrear shortly before the date fixed for the sale, it will be generally impossible for him to do so. Besides considering the large number of estates that each time remain in arrear in Sylhet it will be impracticable for the Deputy Commissioner duly to hold a proceeding of this kind with regard to each estate. Hence to enact the main part of Section 86 and also the proviso along with it is almost to grant some thing to the Sylhet people and to deny it to them in the same breath. Para 1 of Section 86 is taken from Section 140 of Act XVII of 1876 and Section 173 of Act XIX of 1873, but these sections contain no such proviso that has been added to Section 86 of the draft Regulation. Under the circumstances the Committee humbly suggest the exclusion of the proviso from the section.

The Sunset Law is the sternest in existence for the recovery of public revenue. No other civilized country has such a law. Even in British India it is limited to the permanently-settled districts of Bengal. However objectionable in theory it has worked well in practice, and we do not therefore complain of it. It has taught the zemindars habits of prudence and punctuality and secured the payment of Government revenue with clock-work regularity. At the same time the Government we submit ought to work this law with due leniency. If, as the Sylhet landholders contend, the practice had hitherto been to let the defaulter pay in the arrear till the last moment before the day of sale, we see no reason why this pratice should be now altered. No evidence has been adduced to show that the present practice has been attended with inconvenience or loss to Government.

With regard to partition of permanently settled estates the Bill provides :

Every recorded proprietor, of a joint undivided permanently-settled estate, who is in actual possession of the interest in respect of which he applies for partition, may claim perfect partition of the said estate, and the separation therefrom and assignment to him as a separate estate of lands representing the interest of which he is in possession;

And every recorded landholder of a temporarily-settled estate, who is in actual possession of the interest in respect of which he applies for partition, may claim imperfect partition of such estate, and the assignment to him of lands representing the interest of which he is in possession.

Provided that—

(*a*) no proprietor shall be entitled to apply for perfect partition, if the result of such partition would be to form a separate estate liable for an annual amount of revenue less than ten rupees ;

(*b*) no landholder shall be entitled to apply for imperfect partition of an estate unless all the recorded co-sharers in such estate consent to such partition.

(*c*) proprietors and landholders may claim partition only in so far as such partition can be effected in accordance with the rules issued under Section 123.

The Sylhet landholders thus comment upon this section :

Clause (a) of the proviso to section 121 of the draft Regulation disentitles a proprietor from applying for a perfect partition of an estate "if the result of such partition would be to form a separate estate liable for an annual amount of revenue less than ten rupees" The average annual revenue of a Bengal permanently-settled estate is much more than ten rupees, while that of a Sylhet estate settled in perpetuity is about six rupees; but while partition is not prohibited by the Bengal law, however small an amount of revenue may be allotted to an estate created by partition, the proposed Regulation denies partition to proprietors if any of the estate to be created carries a revenue of less than ten rupees. The only restriction put to a proprietor in Bengal is that in case the newly made estate that falls to his share bears an annual revenue not exceeding one rupee he has to redeem the amount of revenue for which his estate would be liable. As hasbeen said above, the average annual revenue of a Sylhet permanently settled estate is about six rupees, so that to add such a proviso to Section 121 is to deny perfect partition to Sylhet landlords generally. The Committee beg to urge that no restriction as to the amount of revenue should be placed upon a proprietor's powers of obtaining a partition.

We agree. When the average revenue of permanently settled estates in Sylhet and Goalpara is six rupees the limitation of ten rupees for partition would be simply prohibitory for a large number of small estate in those districts.

When Sylhet was transfered from Bengal to Assam the landholders of that district petitioned Lord Northbrook against that measure. His Lordship said, " but neither the transfer of the district nor the passing of an Act which formally withdraws the district from the jurisdiction of certain authorities in Bengal will make any substantial change in the mode of administering Sylhet. There will certainly be no change whatever in the system of Law and judicial procedure under which the inhabitants of Sylhet have hitherto lived nor in the principles which apply throughout Bengal to the settlement and collection of Land Revenue." We hope the Government will not depart from the pledge given by Lord Northbrook in 1874. Whatever laws it may deem expedient to enact regarding the permanently settled estates they ought to apply equally to all districts irrespective of the territorial division in which they may be placed, there ought not to be one law for Bengal another law for Assam.

BEHAR ON THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

THE Behar Landholders have set an example to their brethren of Bengal in agitating the Bengal Tenancy Bill. The Behar Landholders' Association held a large and influential meeting last week to consider this Bill. The meeting was well organized, and the speeches were well divided. The principal speakers were the Maharaja of Durbhunga, the Maharaja of Hutwa, and the Hon'ble Hurbans Sahai. We have not space for the speeches *in extenso*, but will give their salient points. The Maharaja of Durbhunga, as a member of the Vice-regal Council, naturally enough spoke at the meeting with some reserve. He protested against the withdrawal of the right of contract between zemindar and ryot. He said : "My own opinion is that the Government in proposing to legislate after this fashion, seems to think that the ryot is a child, and the zemindar a monster." He next took up the question of the law of distraint. He denied that it was an offshoot of the English law. He said : "You are probably well aware that some of the southern districts of Nepal are adjacent to the districts of northern Behar ; and if any one really wishes to find out what was the custom of the country prior to the Permanent Settlement, he ought to go to Nepal. Then he would discover a system of distraint which has been in force for hundreds of years—in fact from time immemorial. This little fact clearly proves to my mind that the theory of the Rent Commission—that the power of distraint is an offshoot of the English law—is not a true theory." The Maharaja then pointed out that the law expenses to which the ryots were subject were far more oppressive than the extortions of the zemindars. He remarked : " One of the greatest oppressions committed—and this, mind you, is a legal oppression, is the heavy taxes which you have to pay for justice. They have proposed to do away with the powers of distraint, and to appoint managers in ijmali estates, but no provisions have, I see, been made to do away with Court-fee stamps, or to reduce their value. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) When they desire to do away with distraint, they speak of the old customs of the country, but they are silent as to the customs of the country, on the subject of Court-fee-stamps. As far as Oriental nations are concerned, the imposition of a tax on justice is viewed with feelings of repugnance, for they think that it is the duty of the Government to mete out justice." Well said. Indeed, the sale of justice is a blot on the British system of admininistration of India. The Maharaja of Hutwa spoke well, intelligently and firmly. He discussed the three Fs. He denied that the peasantry of Behar were in a depressed condition, or that they did dot understand their rights. He quoted the following testimony of Sir Ashley Eden :

Gentlemen, it was only year before last that Sir Ashley Eden, in replying to a deputation of the Behar Landholders' Association, said : " I can assure you that nothing has given me greater pleasure than to notice as I have had ample opportunities of doing, the extraordinary improvement in the condition of the people. It is made manifest in a hundred ways daily, even to the most casual observer. I hear the same story from all classes, official, and non-official, and it is a matter for general congratulation.

"This improvement is due to various causes—first and foremost, to several succeeding harvests, plentiful almost beyond the recollection of the present generation, and these full harvests followed years of trial and famine ; next there has been, with growing prosperity, and an increase in the value of land, a *general awakening* of the cultivating classes, and improved knowledge of their legal rights and privileges, and this has, I hope, been accompanied by a stricter administration of the law. Then there has been greater readiness on the part of landlords to recognize—and affirm the rights of cultivators, and I hope that this may to some extent be due to the influence of your Association."

Well does the Maharaja remark : "Does this testimony coming from such a high quarter show that our ryots are yet ignorant, and that our zemindars are unwilling to recognize their rights ? If this is not so, and even if this were so, where would be the justification of the violent changes about to be introduced—changes which would sweep away half our rights !" The Maharaja thus compared the Bill of the Behar Rent Commission with the present Bill :

The Rent Commission certainly recommended many changes, but, as regards occupancy rights, the Bill left the law as it is, only its numerous explanations and illustrations would have made the right more difficult of acquisition. It restricted ryoti rights to actual cultivation. It fettered transferability by providing against mortgages and it limited fair rent of land in staple-crops. Only it attempted to create to a fourth of the estimated average annual produce a new class of ryots with three years' occupancy to whom it gave certain rights. Now, the Tenancy Bill deals with these questions in a more summary way. It gives occupancy rights to all *settled* ryots, with respect to all ryoti lands they may come in possession of, irrespective of the time of occupation, it makes transferability unrestricted except that it gives the landlord a right of pre-emption, a right which he would never choose to exercise if he were wise, and it limits fair rent to a fifth of the estimated average annual produce of land in staple crops in cases of occupancy rights, while, as regards ordinary ryots, the tendency of the provision will be to give occupancy rights to a ryot no sooner he will get into possession of a piece of land. The doctrine, once a tenant always a tenant, will have meaning of its own under the Bengal Tenancy Bill.

The Maharaja made the following remarks on the share of the produce between the zemindar and the ryot representing rent :

Now, gentlemen, in India the produce of the land had been at all times divided between the State the zemindar and actual cultivator. The zemindar under the Permanent Settlement is now entitle to the first two shares, and any limitation which would be determined without due regard, or enquiry as to what was this share or shares would go certainly against the principles of the Permanent Settlement. The zemindar does not certainly like to touch the share of the ryots. The rights of ryots could not be, and were not indeed, touched by the Permanent Settlement ; because they were no parties to that Settlement ; but the zemindars are certainly entitled to ask to be protected in their rights, *i. e.*, to their own share of the produce and the State share which was transferred to them in 1793. What was then the State share of the produce at or about 1793, is the question. It is a question which, notwithstanding its importance, has been left undetermined during the present discussions. But, as it appears to me, it has been fully determined ere long. In 1822, a Parliamentary Committee sat on the affairs of India, and in one of their reports called the Fifth Report, they make the following statement :—

"In the extensive plains of India a large proportion, estimated in the company's provision at one-third by Lord Cornwallis, at one-half by others, and by some at two-thirds, of lands capable of cultivation lies waste, and probably was never otherwise. It became therefore of importance to native government, whose principal financial resource was the land revenue, to provide that as the population and cultivation should increase, the State might derive its proportion of advantages resulting from their progressive augmentation. * * * This rule is traceable as a *general principle through every part of the Empire*

which has yet come under the British dominion, and undoubtedly had its origin in time anterior to the entry of the Mahommedans in india. By this rule, the produce of the land, whether taken in kind, or estimated in money, was understood to be shared in distinct proportions between the cultivators and Government. This share varied when the land was recently cleared and required extraordinary labour; but when it was fully settled and productive, the cultivator had about two-fifths, and Government the remainder." During the early days of the Hindoos the State share was certainly smaller. We find from Manu that the King's share was from one-twelfth to one-sixth. But even during the last days of the Hindus the share had come up to a fourth. Akbar fixed it at a third, but there is evidence to show that even during his reign the share actually taken was half. It had certainly come up to a higher proportion during the days of Aurangzebe and the last days of the Mahommedans, and when the British Government obtained the Dewany, and on the date of the Permanent Settlement this share on which the public assessments were made, had not been certainly reduced.

The Maharaja continued :

In Bhowli, a rate of 9 annas shares of the produce out of the 16 annas is not uncommon now in Behar. In this case immediately on the passing of the Act, the rate will be reduced to 8 annas, and the zemindary, the present income of which is Rs. 9,000 under Bhowli tenures will have its income reduced to Rs. 8,000.

As regards fixity of tenure and freedom of sale the Maharaja said :

Take then the question of fixity of tenure and freedom of sale. At the date of the Permanent Settlement, lands were under the occupation of the zemindars as his Nij-jote, in the occupation of middlemen, or in those of actual cultivators, Khudkast, and others, a great part of the land was, however, waste. Nij-jote lands, here in Behar Malikana lands, which the zemindars had previously held whether they entered into settlement or not were amalgamated with the Malguzary lands under the Permanent Settlement. There cannot be any question, that at least with respect to these lands the zemindars had full proprietory right and could do with it just as they pleased; historically it can be proved that this bit of land descended to a Gram Adhikari (Zemindar) from the time of Manu. It is now proposed to fetter the zemindars' power with respect to this class of land also. They will be only nominally his, if he had been imprudent enough to settle it with a ryot and the ryot had been in possession for twelve years. The next class of lands, those in the occupation of middlemen, does not much concern us here, as subinfeudation in the province has been till now very rare.

We are told now in 1883 that we must not do whatever we please with the lands, which we have brought into cultivation at a very heavy expense to ourselves. Then that not only every squatter is to get occupancy rights with respects to these lands at a rent not exceeding a fifth of the estimated annual value of the produce, but that he will have transferrable rights too. Now, gentlemen, whatever might have been the rights of the Khudkast ryots of old, a class of ryots entirely forgotten by the provisions of the Bill no one pretends to say that they had a saleable right at the date of the Permanent Settlement. I leave others to tell you how these provisions of fixity of tenure and freedom of sale are calculated to disturb the existing rural and agricultural system in these provinces: how if these provisions were to stand just as they are in the Bill without any let or hinderance to the power of subletting by occupancy ryots while you, gentlemen, all will be reduced to a 3 anna zemindars a new kind of 13-anna-zemindary will spring up, the creation of the Tenancy Act, with men as proprietors who will be nominally known as ryots.

The Hon'ble Hurbans Sahai with great ability and force discussed the detailed provisions of the Bill. We regret we cannot make room for extracts from his speech, and in this instance isolated extracts will not answer the purpose. We would recommend that this speech be reprinted and extensively circulated among the zemindars in the Mofusil in order to assist them in forming their opinion on the subject.

THE CONTEMPT OF COURT CASE.

COMMENTS ON THE AGITATION.

THE agitation which the recent Contempt of Court case has evoked may be divided into two parts, viz., 1stly, the jurisdiction of the High Court, and 2ndly, the religious cry. The first point is chiefly confined to discussions in the press. The second has been the moving spring of demonstrations throughout the country. As regards the first the *Englishman* ha favoured us with some comments. Our contemporary is quite correct in saying that the "action of the High Court has been loudly challenged by the Native Press." He then remarks: "We trust that we shall ever be found foremost in the ranks of those who are prepared to devote their noblest energies to confront and oppose a tyrannical abuse of power in every form and under every condition. In Tayler's case and in the proceedings against Major Fenwick (the Editor of the *Englishman*), we resisted with our utmost endeavours the action of the High Court. In Tayler's case we considered that the defendant was unfairly treated, and we expressed our opinion openly and fearlessly. In the case against Major Fenwick we challeged the powers of the Court and successfully vindicated our position, and at a considerable amount of sacrifice won a substantial victory for the press." Now in what respects does the present case differ from the parallel cases mentioned above? In a recent issue we pointed out the difference on certain points, but we endeavoured to shew that the principle involved in all of them was the same. Mr. Tayler had made an apology in the first instance, which was not considered sufficient, and he was sent to jail. He was, however, told that if he should make a sufficient apology, the Court would consider it, and he did tender a second apology, which was accepted, and he was let off. In the present case Surendranath's apology has not been accepted, but the Court could have indicated the form of the apology which would have been acceptable to it. This it has omitted to do. In the case against Captain Fenwick the question of jurisdiction was raised and argued, but the Court did not enter into that question, it accepted the apology tendered, and discharged the accused. In the present case the same question had been raised in the affidavit of the accused, but his counsel refused to argue it. The Court could have considered it, and set all doubts at rest. But this it has omitted to do. We do not see what victory did the *Englishman* win in the case against Captain Fenwick. Of course it did a public service by putting before the Court through Messrs. Kennedy and Paul strong and elaborate arguments on the question of jurisdiction. But those arguments hold good to this day, because they have never been finally or authoritatively disposed of. We do not yield to any one in our respect for the authority of the High Court, but we respectfully submit that no authority, however exalted, should override the rights of the people. In fact the High Court is looked upon as the palladium of those rights, and in so far as it acts as the guardian of the rights of the subject, it fulfils its function as the protector of the people. As Sir Barnes Peacock said, a suitor has a perfect right to appeal from a court of law to the tribunal of the public, for the highest judges in the land claim no immunity from public criticism. All that the judicious public have to see is that nothing is said in the guise of public criticism, which is calculated to obstruct, or interfere with or prejudice the administration of justice in matters pending. So far we all agree. The *Englishman* says: "If the principle were once to be admitted, that every case *sub-judice* is to be subject to irresponsible discussion in the public press, the serene atmosphere of courts of justice would be rapidly destroyed, and the impartial administration of justice would soon become an utter impossibility." We do not dispute the soundness of this opinion. But the question at issue in the present case is this—whether the matter commented upon was *sub-judice*? Now, what was this matter?—the production of the idol *Salgram*. The *Brahmo Public Opinion*, which first noticed this case, thus explains the position of the case :

"The suit pending in Court is an administration suit. The proceedings about idol arose out of an application by the plaintiff for an order upon the defendant to deliver up a certain idol belonging to that estate, which it was alleged the defendant had removed from the family house. This was therefore a separate application altogether, having nothing to do with the merits of the suit which was pending. This interlocutory proceeding terminated, so far as the Original Court was concerned, with the order committing the defendant to jail for disobeying the order of the Court. The comments made had reference only to the production of the idol in Court, and not to the merits of the case then 'depending. They could not in any way 'obstruct the course of justice or prejudice the trial' of the suit, which, according to Justice Blackburn's definition of contempt of court in Skipworth's case were necessary ingredients of contempt."

The facts of the case upon which the criticisms of the *Bengalee* were founded have turned out to be incorrect, but the legal question involved is whether the point, which was made the subject of public criticism, having been concluded, it was open to a public writer to comment upon it or not? Now, the propriety of the production of the idol did not affect the merits of the case at all. The idol had been produced and there the matter ended. Is it consistent to say that because the main case was still pending decision, therefore it was not open to the public to discuss a point which had been practically closed and decided and was not open to appeal? It is here where we are at issue with our contemporary. We quite agree with him as to the inherent jurisdiction of a Court of Record, and as to the impropriety of commenting upon cases *sub-judice*. But the present case is of a different character altogether. Suppose in a criminal case a jury is empannelled and the defendant challenges certain jurors, and the Court overrules the challenges. Or in a like case the defendant questions the jurisdiction of the Court, and the presiding Judge overrules the objections. Will the Press be not at liberty to comment on these proceedings concluded, because the main case is *sub-judice*? Will a public writer be guilty of contempt of court, if he ventures to comment on such completed proceedings. If this be the correct reading of law, then the Press cannot discharge its legitimate functions.

The second point is the religious cry. We admit that the present agitation has acquired such a large volume, because there is religious feeling at the bottom. The agitation as we said last week has run like wild fire, from town to town, district to district, and province to province. And why, because the people of India are very sensitive in religious matters. Those who have taken part in the agitation have now come to know the real facts of the case. They cannot deny that it was not Mr. Justice Norris, who had taken the initiative in the matter. He had no personal interest in it, he had been moved by the parties interested, and he gave the orders after consulting two respectable Brahmins. So far Mr. Justice Norris did his duty. As far as he was individually concerned perhaps he would have done well, if he had, as we remarked in a previous issue, consulted his colleague, Mr. Justice Mitter, and, furthermore, if he had enquired what had been the practice of the Court in cases of this kind. But it might be urged that he was not bound to do all this. We are not bound to do many things, but as the world goes we take care to do what we are not bound to do as much for our own good as for the good of society. Mr. Norris was not bound to consult his Brahmin interpreter, and yet he did consult him. But let that pass. At the same time we beg to assure our countrymen that our religion is not in danger. The Government has had nothing to do with this case. The policy of Government in matters of religion is open and above-board—it is one of strict neutrality. Our countrymen feel deeply grateful to Lord Ripon for his many beneficent measures, but they will do his Lordship a grievous injustice, if they for a moment think that his Government will do aught, which will outrage the religious feelings of the people. On the other hand they will greatly weaken his Lordship's hands and embarass his Government, if they raise a cry of "religion in danger," when it is *not* really in danger. They may rest assured that the High Court can have no sinister intention against the religion of the people. It is its duty to do justice between man and man, and not to unduly favour one religion to the prejudice of another. The Judges are not religious zealots. We have

thought it proper to explain this fact, because a false religious cry would be a dangerous game. When our religion is really in danger, we should certainly have recourse to all lawful and constitutional means for its protection, but happily that is not now the question at issue. We should certainly fight out the grave public issues involved in the recent contempt case, but we fear we will injure our own cause, if we divert our attention from them by an unfounded religious alarm.

AFFAIRS AT BOMBAY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, May 21.

LAST Friday (the 18th of May) was observed as a holiday and a day of rejoicing by the good people of Ahmedabad, Surat, and other cities in this Presidency and I find, by Madras. Public meetings were held, and speeches delivered expressive of the sense of gratefulness to Lord Ripon for the boon of local self-government given to this country. As Lord Ripon said at the Lahore Durbar, His Lordship had acted his part in the work of entrusting the local bodies with the management of their own affairs, and His Excellency left it to the educated, influential and richer classes in this country to show whether the scheme was to be a success or failure! It must be said that in so far as the people in this Presidency are concerned, they have not been slow to take advantage of the benefits of the new policy, and to be grateful to the Government for the boon. And what is true of this Presidency is, I believe, also true of the people in other parts of India. In this Presidency we are aware that the majority of district officers and the head of the Government are not very favourable to it but we are fully conscious of the views which animate the noble head of the Government of India. In Bombay, our leaders have not thought fit to commemorate the anniversary of the local self-government resolution; but the members of the Gujarat Social Union,—a body of intelligent, and educated men, who are natives of Gujarat—did for the honor of the city what their elders failed to do, and celebrated the day with all *eclat*. It is sad to reflect, however, that though twelve months have elapsed since the promulgation of the famous Resolution of the 18th May, much progress has not been made in this country by way of giving practical effect to the views of the Government of India, especially in parts of India which may be expected to take a lead in the work. Your Lieutenant-Governor, for instance, took up the scheme very warmly in the beginning and showed much energy, zeal, and interest in giving effect to the scheme; but that zeal and activity seem to have cooled down of late if it has not vanished. I should be glad to believe that it is not due to the attitude assumed by His Honor in regard to the Jurisdiction Bill. Be that as it may, it is certain that the Hon'ble Mr. Rivers Thompson has of late shown a flagging zeal in forwarding the scheme in Bengal. The Bengal Local Self-Government Bill has indeed been introduced into your Legislative Council but beyond being referred to a Select Committee, it does not seem to have made, so far as I am aware, much progress. It is worthy of note that while you in Bengal have been pondering over the Bill, in Bombay the subject hangs fire. On the other hand, the Government of the Central Provinces which are far less advanced than Bengal or Bombay, can boast of having local self government at full work within their territory. The reason of this is not far to seek. It all depends upon the zeal and activity of the head of the Province or Presidency in which the measure has to be carried out. Mr. Morris, the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces had determined to see the scheme put to work in his territory before he retired finally from the country, and the result has been that local self-government is now a fact in the Central Provinces. This cannot be said of any other part of British India.

Though the Bombay Government has been apathetic in the matter of local self-government movement, the Corporation of Bombay is determined to see that it cannot afford to be cajoled into half measures. At its last meeting the Corporation was asked by the Town Council to consider the proposal of the Bombay Government to relieve the Municipality of the yearly payment it makes to the cost of the Police amounting to Rs. 2,87,000 and of Rs. 30,000 towards the maintenance of the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, and in lieu thereof to give up two of its more important and elastic sources of revenue from Tobacco Duty and Liquor License Fees, the Municipality on the other hand taking charge of schools for primary education and other institutions, involving a yearly increasing expenditure. The proposals were viewed with disfavor by many members, who thought, and thought rightly that mere exchange of items between the Government and the Municipality cannot constitute self-Government, until the Corporation had something tangible in the shape of direct management of any institution and until such institutions could be properly held to belong to the Municipality. The Corporation had as yet nothing definite before it as to the intentions of Government in regard to the extension of self-Government in the city.

It is somewhat reassuring to know that the efforts made by interested parties from India to arouse a strong feeling in the minds of commercial men in respect of the Native Jurisdiction Bill appear to have signally collapsed. The good practical sense of the British merchant has naturally rebelled against the notion for joining in the Anglo-Indian protest. The Council of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, instead of making a common cause with Anglo-Indians in the proposed remonstrance to the Secretary of State for India, have resolved to take no action in the matter regarding this as a question rather political than commercial. It is plain that in commercial circles in England, the Jurisdiction Bill, about which so much fuss has been made in Bengal has not had so far any importance attached to it as Englishmen in India would have us suppose After all, the argument that the passing of the Jurisdiction Bill would drive away English capital from India turns out to be a bugbear raised by the imagination of a few pusillanimous minds whose pride of race is wounded by any thing that is calculated to bring the native of India up to the level of the Europeans.

It is hardly necessary for me to bear witness to the fact that this Presidency deeply sympathises with the fate which Babu Surendranath Bannerje has met at the hands of the Judges of the High Court of Calcutta. The sympathy has been deep and universal. The severity of the punishment appear to have lessened the sense of the guilt. The Judges of the High Court in inflicting the punishment of two months' imprisonment on the editor of the *Bengali* perhaps sought to make an example of him. But in doing so, they little calculated the depth of the sympathy which has been felt for the heroism of the Babu in meeting his cruel fate. On this side of India it has been generally felt that the Judges stretched the law beyond the required point. But they did more. They seemed to show that they had studied human nature to little advantage. Excess and severity have their own rewards. The law of action and reaction is no less true in the moral world than it is in the physical world. The way in which the High Court Judges have overstepped their jurisdiction cannot fail to produce its concommittant results, and I shall not be surprised if after what has happened in the case of Babu Surendranath Bannerji, the powers of the High Court came to be limited, in such matters. Up to this time the law in regard to the contempt of court cases has been so leniently and wisely administered that its defects had not became so palpable; but now that they have been seen, I do not think the question will rest there. I must say the way in which the Hon. Mr. Justice Mitra has behaved in this very delicate and difficult affair redounds immensely to his reputation as a sound and able, lawyer and a wise and sober Judge.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

A GREATER misfortune cannot befall India at the present juncture than the departure of Major Baring from its shores. If the exigencies of the imperial policy require his services elsewhere, we must bow to the decision of Her Majesty's Government. But Major Baring is the strong arm of the Government of India, and we can ill afford to lose him. In his hands the finances of India were in safe keeping. A thorough master of principles as well as details, he was always at home in dealing with the questions coming within his own province. And in dealing with those questions he generally acted with a breadth of mind and liberality of feeling, which could not be too highly admired. He treated with the local Governments liberally and justly. He initiated the policy of encouraging local enterprise and industry. He gave a strong impulse to the extension of Railway communications. But he was strong not in finance only but also in all branches of administration. Although he seldom interfered with the work of other departments, still whenever there was any difficulty, his clear head, sound judgment, and sympathetic heart gave it easy solution. He is a sincere and earnest friend of the people; he will leave a void, which we fear cannot be easily filled up.

WE ARE GLAD to learn that the news from Eastern Cachar is more reassuring. Rain continues, but the floods are abating. The rice despatched from Naraingunge to Silchar, last week, will meet the immediate wants of the distressed coolies.

IT HAS been mentioned to us that the Anglo-Indian Defence Association have directed their attention to the Vernacular Press and are engaged in getting full translations of the contents of the vernacular papers. If this be true, it is a matter of rejoicing. It shews that the Vernacular Press has become a power in the realm. The Vernacular Press ought to be conscious of its responsibilities at this juncture, and if it writes with moderation and judgment, however firmly and forcibly it may express its opinion, it has nothing to fear. It should, however, avoid violence of language.

MR. H. L. HARRISON, the Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation, who fills the position of Lord Mayor of this city, gave on Thursday last a Garden Party in honor of the Queen's Birth-day, to which the Municipal Commissioners and other notabilities of the Town both European and Native were invited. Mr. Harrison was exceedingly attentive and courteous to his guests. A novel feature in this Garden Party was the moving of big hand punkahs all round. Such was the state of the weather!

MR. LAL MOHUN GHOSE has left for England. He has been deputed by the United Indian Committee, which has been lately formed by native members of the Calcutta bar and other native gentlemen for the ventilation of Indian grievances in England. The primary object of his mission is we believe to explain to the British public the native views regarding the Local Self-Government scheme and the Criminal Jurisdiction Bill.

WE HAVE received a long letter from a correspondent at Kandi in the district of Moorshedabad, complaining bitterly of the proceedings and conduct of the Deputy Magistrate of that subdivision. Our correspondent has made various statements shewing that the proceedings of the Deputy Magistrate, whether as a criminal judge, or as an executive officer, have been productive of great dissatisfaction to the people. His personal behaviour is also criticized. Many of the statements of our correspondent are confirmed by others, who know something about Kandi. We have no personal knowledge of the matters under complaint, but we have no hesitation in saying that when there is so much complaint against a public officer, his conduct deserves a public investigation. We would venture to suggest that the Presidency Commissioner, whose penetrating eyes no obstreperous officer, however clever, can escape, will be good enough to enquire into the matter. If he finds that every thing is going on right, we must tell our correspondent that he must wash his own eyes and see with a clear vision.

WE TAKE from the *Statesman* the following telegraphic list of Birth-day honors:

The following is the list of honors showered on the Queen's Birth-day:—

TO BE K. C. S. I.

Mr. J. H. Morris. C.S. C.S.I., late Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, now retired.

TO BE C. S. I.

Mr. W. B. Jones, C.S., late Resident at Hyderabad, now Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces; and Colonel G. T. Chesney. R. E. Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.

TO BE C. I. E.

Mr. F. C. Berry, C.S., Political Agent, Kalahandi, Central Provinces; Mr. A Grant, M. I. C.E., late Engineer-in-Chief of the Punjab Northern State Railway, now retired; Mr. F. L. O'Callaghan C. E., late Engineer-in-Chief, Tirhut State Railway, at present attached to the Punjab Northern State Railway; Lieutenant-Colonel D. W. Campbell, Honorary A.D.C. to His Excellency the Viceroy, Commandant, East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps; Lieutenant Colonel F. Peterson, Commandant, 2nd Punjab. or Simla Volunteer Rifle Corps; Lieutenant-Colonel T. R. Church, Madras Staff Corps, Commandant, Madras Volunteer Guards; Lieutenant-Colonel S. Jackson, Commandant, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Corps; Thakur Bichu Singh, Principal Member of the Dholepore Council; and Mr. F. A. H. Elliot, Bo. C. S., Tutor to His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda.

THE ORDER OF THE CROWN OF INDIA.

Lady Kimberley: Mrs. Grant Duff; Sidh Sri Maharaj Kumary Pauttiallah; Wali Maharani Sahiba Bussaut Kunwar Devi of Dholepore, Rani of Dholepore.

(Statesman.)

SIMLA, 24th MAY.

In addition to the birthday honors telegraphed, the following are published in a *Gazette Extraordinary* just issued:—

To receive the title of Dewan as a personal distinction—Gunpat Rai, Native Assistant to the Viceroy's Agent in Beluchistan.

To receive the title of Rai Bahadur—Gopal Chunder Sircar, honorary Magistrate, Bhaugulpore, Shib Chunder Bannerji; B. A., B. L., Honorary Magistrate, Bhaugulpore, Thakur Randhir Singh, Talukdar of Singramau in the Jaunpore District; Thakur Madho Singh' Remindar in the Jaunpore District; Khushi Ram, Zemindar of Bhalona in the Bulundshuhur District. N. W. P., Sirdar Bhagil Singh, Second Class Extra Assistant Superintendent in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands; Babu Anandidin, Superintendent, Office of Superintending Engineer and Secretary to the Viceroy's Agent for Central India, P. W. D., and Gunga Churn, late Head Accountant, Indore Treasury.

The title of Rao Bahadur has been conferred on Pandurang Rai Vaidya, late Superintendent of Drawbacks, and Reporter-General's Department at Bombay; and Kashinath Lakshman, Inspector of Police, Khandesh.

The title of Khan Bahadur has been conferred upon Rajah Amir Hasan, Talukdar of Mahmudabad in the Setapore District in Oudh; Framji Ardasir of Ahmednuggur Gholam Mahomed Husan Ali Sahib of the Carnatic, and Narayan Rao Krishna Rao of the Ahmedabad Police.

As far as Bengal is concerned the Birth-day *Gazette* is a blank. Not a single Bengali has been deemed fit to be honored. Even the Ruler of Bengal has been passed over. We expected that Mr. Rivers Thompson would be honored on this auspicious occasion. It cannot be that difference of opinion between the Local Government and the Government of India has been allowed to override claims to personal distinction.

WE WOULD invite the attention of the conductors of the Vernacular Press to the following sensible letter, which we have received from

Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, one of the most clear-headed and thoughtful publicists of Bombay:

SIR,—I do not know if a word of counsel coming from one in this Presidency can serve any useful purpose at a time when it is just possible the current of feeling on your side between Native and Europeans may run still higher and be more bitter. I am the more inclined to say this because so far the attitude of the natives and of the native press generally (with some exceptions here and there) in Bengal has been such as to reflect credit on our national character for mildness, loyalty and constitutional agitation. I am anxious that nothing that may happen hereafter should lead those who have formed a good opinion of our character into the belief that they were only deceived and natives too are prone on occasions to allow their passions to get the better of their judgment. It would be unfair, I must say, not to admit that in the opinion of unbiassed men at a distance, there *do* appear to exist grounds of provocation from Anglo-Indian writers, justifying, in a measure, the strong language used by some writers in the native press. I would even go further and say that it is certainly within the powers of Anglo-Indian writers to tone down their writings, if they do not desire to inflame the passions of their brethren in the native press. I feel sure that no sober-minded Englishman who opens the broad sheets of such journals, as the *Englishman* and the *Pioneer* and goes over their leading articles, can help regretting the tone of their expressions. Now, it strikes me that an occasion like this offers a splendid opportunity to the native press in Bengal, nay, in the whole of India, to vindicate its character for good sense, moderation and respectability, and set a noble example to its European brethren. And if our friends in the Bengal and Northern India press, would write and continue to write with moderation, allowing not even the most insulting remark in an Anglo-Indian contemporary to ruffle equanimity, and confining themselves to a studiously calm discussion of public questions, if I say they would summon a little more self-denial of this kind, in the true and permanent interests of their country, it will not be long before they perceive that they are instrumental in bringing about a change in the tone of their European critics favourable to them, but even if the desired change is not, or cannot be brought about, their cause, it seems to me, would gain vastly. They would stand better in the eyes of the intelligent and thinking portion of the public in India and England, in the eyes of the Government of India, in fact in the eyes of all reflecting minds. It would not be hard for them to gain the ears of the British public and show to the friends and well-wishers of India in and out of Parliament that by their temperate, though firm, advocacy of their case, they have entitled themselves to a hearing. This will be no small end achieved, and achieved all through moderation and good sense. It is hardly necessary for me to say that a case stated and urged temperately tells more with reasonable men than declamations prompted by the heat and the excitement of the hour. It is worthy of note that if the native press, in responding to the criticisms of its European censors, made use of violent and bitter language, this violence and bitterness is perhaps the very thing its critics seek to get out, for having forced out the latent passions of the native writers, they would not scruple to hold them up to public scorn and ridicule, or use them as a handle for vilification of native character. In short nothing would be easier for them than to make political capital out of such writings in the native press, and ascribe their violence (if any) to the present policy and measures of the Government of India. I say then that if for nothing else, at least for the interest which native public writers on your side feel in the welfare of their country, for the sake of their sympathy with the present enlightened Government of India, for the high sense and profound respect they entertain for, and the deep debt of gratitude they owe to, the noble Viceroy, it becomes their bounden duty not to imitate the tactics of their European opponents in the press. It seems to me that in the present state of public mind in this country, our friends cannot do better to assist the cause of order and good Governmet, and strengthen the hands of our rulers than to exercise an unusal degree of self-denial and self-control in all they say and write. It is only in this way I think that they can set an example of noble behaviour to their European fellow-subjects, an example which cannot fail to teach the latter to go and do likewise. I know you will say this is more easily preached than practised. So it is and I do not put myself forward as an instructor in morals but it seems to me that there are occasions, when well-meant words of counsel, coming from friends who think and feel with you and look upon your cause as the cause of the whole country, cannot be altogether thrown away. In conclusion I would say it is in the power of every man to be his own friend or foe, or as the *Bhagvad Gita* says, "To him who has subjected his self by his self, his self is a friend, but to him who has not subjected his self, his own self behaves inimically, like an enemy."

Yours truly,
JAVERILAL U. YAJNIK.

Bombay, May 21, 1883.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CONSUMPTION.—DR. Sinclair Coghill, Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Ventnor writes;—"For many years I have, in private practies, exclusively prescribed the Cod Liver Oil of Dr. De Jongh, from a large and intimate experience of its superiority as a remideal agent in appropriate cases to other Cod Liver Oils ignorantly lauded on account of their comparative tastelessness and lightness of colour. More recently I have had, in the Royal National Hospital for Consumption here, an opportunity of instituting a more extensive and systematic comparison, and I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil possesses greater theraputic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquanted. It was specially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that Dr. de Jongh,s Oil was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit. Dr. de Jongh's Oil is now the only Cod Liver Oil used in the Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday, 26*th May*, 1883.

Since last report our Commercial affairs have continued to be depressed and nothing of interest has transpired in Exports, Imports or in any other department of business.

Piece Goods.—This market in consequence of absence of demand from the various centres has rather been in a state of suspense restricting operations to an insignificant condition. One of the principal causes attributed to the state of the market is the extremely oppressive weather.

Yarns.—Both import and country manufactures have not been able to find buyers owing to the annual festivity of the twist dealers which lasted throughout the week prohibiting all operations in twist.

Exports.—This market during the period under review has manifested no improvement, on the contrary operations have been reduced and prices generally declined with one or two exceptions.

Linseed.—Nothing of importance has transpired, small operations at reduced prices ranging from 3 9 to 3-10 for small grain of 4 cent refraction.

Rape seeds.—At 3-14 to 4-1.

Wheat.—The demand has decidedly fallen off and prices tend to downwards. Quoting 2.

Jute continued to maintain its position, and prices still have a rising tendency in consequence of stocks being reduced, and imports having fallen short. The report of the new crop is rather of a conflicting character and until more reliable reports reach us we cannot give publicity to them.

Rice.—Low qualities continue to find buyers, but at somewhat easier rates.

Monetary.—Money continued to be stringent, although symtoms of easiness were apparent about the end of the last week, but subsequently disappeared and stringency resumed, it is likely to continue for a few weeks.

Govt. Securities after various fluctuations were at the close as follows:

4 per cent	... 100-1.
4 half per cent	... 101-8.

Joint Stock Shares.—Nothing of importance has transpired in this market.

Tea and Jute Industries continue to occupy the attention of speculators and others; prices have a rising tendency.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSLIR SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.	As.	P.
W. P. Duff, Esq., London	15	6	6
V. C. Bedford Esq., Giridi	13	4	0
Subramdya Pillai Esq., Tanjore	1	2	0
H. Coley Esq., Almora	13	4	0
N. B. S. Railway, Syedpore	10	12	0
District Engr., Bhagulpore	5	8	0
V. N. Naraswamiyengar, Esq., Bangalore	13	4	0
Lalla Luchmun Singh, Jogotsingpore	6	10	0
District Engineer, Purneah	3	8	0
Nowada Reading Club	2	4	0
Raja Promotho Vooson Roy Bahadur, Neldanga	13	4	0
Pundit Ramsahoy, Bareily	13	4	0
P. Leelannud Joshi, Almora	6	10	0
Baboo Bholanath Das, Sylhet	13	4	0
" Ramprokash Lal, Chupra	5	0	0
" Wopendranath Shaw, Baduria	10	0	0
" Nilcanto Mozoomdar, Dacca	6	4	0
" Radha Churn Roy, Mymensingh	13	4	0
" Haridas Roy, Santipore	8	4	0
" Nitto Gopal Chatterjee, Pykepara	3	0	0
" Kedarnath Roy, Sayapore	3	0	0
" Mohimchunder Chuckerbutty, Bhoobooah	13	4	0
" Dhurony Dhur Banerjee, Rawalpindee	13	4	0
" Siddessur Chatterjee, Khoordah	13	4	0
" Joggendra Chunder Ghose, Umballa	7	4	0
" Hurry Shadone Mookerjee, Kidderpore	2	0	0
" Bany Madhub Gangooly, Mianmir	10	0	0
" Preonath Chuckerbutty, Bhuluah	6	10	0
" Madhub Chunder Roy, Jalpigoree	19	14	0
" Peary Mohun Banerjee, Ranchee	13	4	0
" Woomachurn Bose, Banka	13	4	0
" Nursing Chunder Mookerjee, Nagpore	13	4	0
" Nundlal Sen, Barrisaul	13	0	0
" Woomachurn Mozoomdar, Tipperah	13	4	0
" Krishnochunder Mookerjee, Denkanal	10	0	0
" Hurry Churn Roy, Midnapore	13	4	0
" Khetter Pal Singh, Hurripal	13	4	0
" Kader Nath Mozoomdar, Cooch Behar	16	0	0
" Ramokhoy Chatterjee, Cutwa	13	4	0
" Nil Rutton Roy Chowdry, Chittagong	6	8	0
" Shama Prosad Roy Chowdry, Cassimpore	13	4	0
" Hurryhur Churn Lal, Lohardugga	18	0	0
" Kali Das Bhuttacharjee, Cawnpore	13	4	0

ERATUM.

Read,,	Chunder Narain Singh, Arrah	13	4	0
ot ,,	Chundee Narian ngh,			

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*May* 23, 1883.

General- 2nd May—Mr C. Brownfield, Tempy Ass-Settlement Officer, Khoorda, Pooree, is transfd. to Julpigoree.

9th May—Mr A. D. B. Gomess, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Bhagulpore,, to perform the functions of a Colr. under Act VII BC. of 1880, in that dist.

16th May—Babu Doorga Mohun Ghose, Sub-Depy Colr., Mymensingh, is transfd. to Backergunge, and posted to the Sudder station of that Dist.

Babu Petumber Banerjee, Sub-Depy Colr, Backergunge, is transfd to Mymensingh, and posted to the sudder station of that dist.

17th May—Mr W H Verner, Dist. and Sess. Judge, Bhagulpore, to act in first grade of Dist. and Sess. Judges, from 1st ult.

18th May—Capt J J Macleod, of the Behar Mounted Volunteer Rifle Corps, leave, on private affairs, from May 1st to 31st Oct, 1883.

21st May—Mr F W Badcock, Tempy Jt Magte and Depy Colr, first grade, is confirmed in that grade from 17th Feby. last, vice Mr A w Cochran, decd.

Mr Badcock will continue to act as Dist and Sess Judge of Moorshedabad.

Mr C A Samuells to be a Jt Magte and Depy Colr, first grade, from 24th March last vice Mr. W. F. Mores.

Mr Samuells will continue to act as Magte and Colr of Bancoora.

Mr J Posford to be a Jt Magte. and Depy Colr, first grade, from 14th ult, vice Mr A Manson.

Mr. Posford will continue to act as Dist and Sess. Judge of Rajshahye.

Mr W H M Gun, Tempy Jt Magte and Depy Colr, second, grade on leave, is confirmed in that grade, from 17th Febry last, vice Mr F W Badcock.

Mr H Gillon, Tempy Jt Magte and Depy Colr, second grade, is confirmed in that grade, from 24th March last, vice Mr C A Samuells.

Mr Gillon will continue to act tempy as Magte and Colr of Gya.

Mr H J H Fasson, Tempy Jt Magte and Depy Colr, second grade, on leave, is confirmed in that grade, from 14th ult vice Mr J Posford.

Mr M Finncane temply to be a Jt Magte and Depy Colr, second grade. from 17th Febry last, vice Mr W H M Gun.

Advertisements.

WANTED

A clerk in the office of District Engineer at Dibrugarh.

Salary including local allowance Rs. 37-8. Applicants possessing a knowledge of Public Works accounts would receive preference.

Application with copies of testimonials to be submitted to the District Engineer, Dibrugarh.

Notice.

"Required a loan of Rs. 80,000 at a moderate rate of interest on the security of the Sultangacha Minor's share of Lot Tumlook in Zillah Midnapore. For particulars apply to the Collector of Hooghly."

B. DE,
Covtd. Depy. Collr. in charge.

LEPROSY CURED!

By a well tested and certain course of treatment, never known to fail. For particulars as to terms etcetera apply to—

A. M. care of Printer post paid.

ON THE 1ST PROXIMO

BOSE PRESS

WILL

REMOVE

TO

33, *BECHOO CHATTERJEE'S STREET.*

Calcutta, 25th May, 1883. G. C. BOSE & Co

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta, adjourned from the 25th May 1883, AND A SPECIAL MEETING ALSO SO ADJOURNED will be held at the Town Hall on Friday next the 1st June 1883 at 4 *p. m.*, to consider business left unfinished viz.—items 4 and 5 of the list of business for Special General Meeting, and item 2 of that for the Special Meeting.

C. W. HOPE,
Acting Secretary to the Corporation.

IN THE PRESS

AND WILL BE SHORTLY READY.

MR. LAL MOHUN GHOSE'S SPEECHES

DELIVERED IN

ENGLAND AND INDIA.

Price :

To Subscribers in advance ... ... Re. 1
To non-Subscribers ... ... Rs. 2

INTENDING subscribers will be good enough to send their names, addresses and subscriptions to the undersigned without delay.

Applications for registration of names will be received up to the 15th June.

Remittances must accompany applications.

ASUTOSH BANERJI,
"Indian Mirror" Office,
No. 2, British Indian Street.

বাবু কালীপ্রসন্ন সেন কবিরাজ।

২৬ নং কম্বলিটোলা কলিকাতা।

প্রশংসাপত্র।

আমি অতিশয় আহ্লাদ সহকারে প্রকাশ করিতেছি যে, আমার ভূতপূর্ব্ব ছাত্র শ্রীযুক্ত কালীপ্রসন্ন সেন কবিরাজ সংস্কৃত ভাষায় ব্যুৎপন্ন ও স্বকীয় তীক্ষ্ণবুদ্ধি বলে বৈদ্যশাস্ত্রে অতি অল্পকাল মধ্যে বিলক্ষণ প্রবীণ ও পারদর্শী হইয়া উঠিয়াছেন। * * যাঁহাদের সহিত কালীপ্রসন্নের পরিচয় আছে, তাঁহারাই জানেন, কালীপ্রসন্ন কিরূপ অমায়িক ও সত্যপ্রিয় লোক। * * কালীপ্রসন্নের বিশেষ গুণ এই যে, ইনি স্বার্থপর হইয়া কখনই কাহাকে বঞ্চনা করেন না। * * আমার বিশ্বাস যে, যাঁহারা কালীপ্রসন্ন দ্বারা চিকিৎসা করাইবেন, তাঁহারা নিশ্চয়ই অনেক সময়ে উপকার পাইবেন এবং বৈদ্য চিকিৎসার মহিমা অনুভব করিতে পারিবেন।

শ্রীমহেশচন্দ্র ন্যায়রত্ন সংস্কৃত কলেজ।

My dear Kally Prosonno Baboo,

I have much pleasure to testify that I was so much delighted with the conversation I had with you on many occasions regarding the expositions of the principles on which the ancient Hindu Medical System is based. The arguments you brought forward to illustrate the principles were sound. The principle of treatment you adopt in the cure of diseases and the alleviation of suffering is good, and I have had occasion to hear of your success in the treatment of complicated chronic complaints. * * Though you are young, yet sound in your attainments. I have no doubt that, if you pursue the course you have adopted you will be an ornament to your profession.

Yours sincerely

KANNYLALL DAY RAY BAHADOOR.
F. C. S. F. S, Sc. Lond.

শ্রীযুক্ত কালীপ্রসন্ন সেন কবিরত্ন যৎকালে কলিকাতা গবর্ণমেণ্ট সংস্কৃত বিদ্যালয়ে * * অধ্যয়ন করেন, তৎকালে আমি ইহাঁর বুদ্ধির তীক্ষ্ণতা দেখিয়া অতিশয় সন্তুষ্ট হইয়াছিলাম। পরে * * ইনি রীতিমত বৈদ্যক শাস্ত্র অধ্যয়ন করিয়া চিকিৎসা ব্যবসায় আরম্ভ করেন। আমি সকল ব্যক্তির মুখেই সর্ব্বদা ইহাঁর চিকিৎসার প্রতিষ্ঠা শুনিয়া থাকি ৬। ৭ বৎসর হইল ইনি আমার যন্ত্রালয়ে চক্রদত্ত গ্রন্থ মুদ্রাঙ্কিত করিতে আরম্ভ করেন; তৎকালে ঐ গ্রন্থের দুরূহ অংশের যেরূপ ব্যাখ্যা করেন, তাহা দেখিয়া আমি বৈদ্যক গ্রন্থে ইহাঁর অতি উত্তম ব্যুৎপত্তি বিলক্ষণ বুঝিয়াছিলাম। পরে আমার অন্নের পীড়া হওয়াতে ইহাঁ দ্বারা চিকিৎসা করাইয়া আশু প্রতিকার লাভ করি। এক্ষণে যে কোন পীড়া হইলে ইহাঁর নিকট সুব্যবস্থা লইয়া অবিলম্বেই উপশম লাভ করিয়া থাকি। * *

শ্রীগিরিশচন্দ্র শর্ম্মা সংস্কৃত কলেজ।

সুহৃদ্বর শ্রীযুক্ত কালীপ্রসন্ন সেন কবিরত্ন—

বৈদ্যক গ্রন্থের অধ্যাপনা-সময়ে নিদান, চক্রদত্ত, চরক, সুশ্রুত ও বভট গ্রন্থের যে কয়েকটী দুরূহ স্থান টীকার সাহায্য গ্রহণ করিয়াও পরিস্কৃত করিতে না পারিয়া তোমাকে জিজ্ঞাসা করিয়াছিলাম সে সকল স্থানের তুমি যেরূপ বিশদ ব্যাখ্যা করিয়াছ তাহাতে আমার এরূপ প্রতীতি জন্মিয়াছে যে, বৈদ্যক শাস্ত্রে তোমার মত ব্যুৎপন্ন লোক অতি বিরল। * *

ত্বদীয়

শ্রীগোপালচন্দ্র গুপ্ত, হুগলী কলেজের সংস্কৃত অধ্যাপক।

PREVENTIVE AND SPECIFIC FOR

CHOLERA

PROTECTED BY IMPERIAL LETTERS PATENT

INDRADYNE

Ranigunge Emigration Depot.
12*th May* 1883.

I have great pleasure in stating that "Indradyne" in less than two months has cured 11 persons of cholera at this depot, and that it has not failed in a single instance. I have hitherto used cholera pills, chlorodyne, and other remedies, recommended for cholera, but with none of these have I ever succeeded in curing a genuine case. By using nothing but "Indradyne" in future, I hope to avoid the loss at this depot to the emigration business, which yearly occurs from cholera.

(Sd.) ALEX CAW.

Even more convincing testimonials have been received, and some of them give details of almost miraculous cures.

All genuine labels and wrappers bear the patentees initials in red ink.

EVANS & CO., CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
144 *Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.*

Rs. 3-8 per 12-ounce bottle. Packing As. 8 extra.
Rs. 2 per 6 ounce bottle. Packing As. 6 extra.

N. B.—If cash does not accompany orders, bottles will be sent by V. P. Post. A reduction of 4 annas per bottle to purchasers of more than five 12 ounce bottles. Remittances requested in half anna postage stamps, or by money orders.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION.

WATER WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Wanted a Superintendent in the Water Works Department. Salary Rs. 350 per month, rising to Rs. 400 inclusive of all allowances.

Engineering qualifications and practical experience essentially necessary; and no person wanting these need apply.

Applications, with copies of testimonials stating age and experience, to be addressed to the Secretary to the Corporation at Calcutta, and endorsed on the cover "Superintendent W. Works," will be received up to the end of June next, and not later.

C. W. HOPE
Acting Secretary to the Corporation.

NOTICE.

CRYSTALLINE CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

A new and improved preparation made at the Government factory from Red Cinchona Bark. Obtainable from the Superintendent Botanic Garden, Calcutta. Post free at 16 *Oz.* Rs. 32-12. Cash with order.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

An efficient substitute for Quinine. Sold by the principal European and Native druggists of Calcutta. Obtainable from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta. Post free at 4 oz., Rs. 6: 8 oz., Rs. 11 16 oz. Rs. 20-12. Cash with order.

JUST PUBLISHED

JYOTISH PROKASH.

An exhaustive work in Bengali on Astrology. Price Rs. 5.

To be had of Messrs. Baney Madhub Dey and Co., 318 Chitpore Road, Burtolla, B. Banerjee and Co., 25 Cornwallis Street, Sanskrit Press Depository, 148 Baranusee Ghose's Street, Jorasanko, and Shomprokash Press Depository, 97 College Street, Calcutta.

Remittances to accompany orders.

NOTICE.

S. C. Mookerji, M.D., C.M., C.S.SC., Cambridge Specialist in obstetries, in Surgery and Sanitary Science. Testimonials from the Universities of London, Cambridge, Edinburgh and Aberdeen and the Continental University of Vienna. Attended clinical lectures and took part in the practical work of treating deseases of the eye, ear, and throat in the General Hospital attached to the said famous University of Vienna has commenced practice in Calcutta.

Advice gratis between the hours of 4 and 5 P. M at his residence No. 160, Bowbazar Street.

ভারত বর্ষীয় উপাসক-সম্প্রদায়। দ্বিতীয় ভাগ।

শ্রীযুক্ত বাবু অক্ষয়কুমার দত্ত প্রণীত উক্ত পুস্তক প্রচারিত হইয়া কলিকাতা সংস্কৃত যন্ত্রের পুস্তকালয়ে বিক্রীত হইতেছে। মূল্য ৩৷৷০ তিন টাকা আট আনা।

শ্রীঅবিনাশচন্দ্র মুখোপাধ্যায়।
সহকারী ম্যানেজার।
কলিকাতা সংস্কৃত যন্ত্রের পুস্তকালয়।

LIST OF BOOKS FOR SALE

AT THE LIBRARY OF THE

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL,

No. 57, Park Street, Calcutta,

AND OBTAINABLE FROM

THE SOCIETY'S LONDON AGENTS,
MESSRS. TRUBNER & CO.
57 *and* 59, *Ludgate Hill, London, E. C.*

NEW PUBLICATION.

	Rs.	As.
Nepalese Buddhist Sanskrit Literature, By Dr. R. L. Mitra	5	0

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

Sanskrit Series.

	Rs.	As.
Atharvana Upanishads, (Sans.)fasc. I—V at /10 each...	3	2
AsvalayanaGrihyaSutra,(Sans.)fasc. I—IV at /10 each	2	8
Agni Purana, (Sans.) fasc. I—XIV at /10 each ...	8	12
Aitareya Aranyaka of the Rig Veda, (Sans.) fasc. I—V at /10 each ...	3	2
Aphorisms of Sandilya, (English) fasc. I ...	0	10
Aphorisms of the Vedanta, (Sans.) fasc. III—XIII at /10 each ...	6	14
Brahma Sutras, (English) fasc. I ...	1	0
Bhamati, (Sans.) fasc. I—VIII at /10 each ...	5	0
Brihat Aranyaka Upanishad, (Sans.) fasc. II—IV, VI—IX at /10 each ..	4	6
Ditto (English) fasc. II—III at /10 each ..	1	4
Brihat Samhita, (Sans.)fasc. I—III, V—VII at /10 each	3	12
Chaitanya-Chandrodaya Nataka, (Sans.) fasc. II—III Chat/10 each ...	1	4
aturvarga Chintamani, (Sans.) fasc. I—XXXIX at /10 each ..	24	6
ChhandogyaUpanishad,(Sans.)fasc. IV at /10 each ...	1	4
Ditto (English,) fasc. II at /10 each ...	1	4
Categories of the Nyaya Philosophy, (Sans.) fasc. II ..	0	10
Dasa Rupa, (Sans.) fasc. I—III at /10 each ...	1	14
Gopatha Brahmana, (Sans.&Eng.)fasc.I—II at /10each	1	4
Gopala Tapani, (Sans) fasc. I ...	0	10
Gobhiliya Grihya Sutra, (Sans.)fasc. I—XII at /10 each	7	8
Hindu Astronomy, (Eng.) fasc. I—III at /10 each ...	1	14
Isa Kena Katha Prasna Munda Mandukya Upanishads, (Sans.) fasc. VI ...	0	10
Katantra (Sans.) fasc. I—VI at 1/ each ...	6	0
Katha Sarit Sagara (English,) fasc. I— X at /1 each ..	10	0
Lalita Vistara, (Sans.) fasc. I—VI at /10 each ...	3	12
Ditto (English) fasc. I—II ...	2	0
MaitriUpianshad, (Sans &Eng.)fasc. I—III at /10 each	1	14
Mimamsa-Darsana (Sans.) fasc, II—XVI at /10 each...	9	6
Markandeya Purana, (Sans.) fasc. IV—VII at /10 each	2	8
Nrisimha Tapani, (Sans) fasc. I—III at /10 each ...	1	14
Nirukta, (Sans.) fasc. I—VI at /10 each ...	3	12
Narada Pancharatra, (Sans.)fasc. III—IV at /10 each ..	1	4
Nayaya Darsana, (Sans.) fasc. i and iii at /10 each ...	1	4
Nitisara or The Elements of Polity, By Kamandaki, (Sans.) fasc. ii—iv ..	1	14
Pingala Chhandha Sutra, (Sans.)fasc. i—iii at /10 each	1	14
Prithiraj Rasau, (Sans.) fasc. i—iv at /10 each ...	2	8
Ditto (English) fasc. i ...	1	0
Pali Grammar, (English,) fasc. i and ii at /10 each ...	1	4
Prakrita Lakshanem, (Sans.) fasc. i ...	1	8
Rig Veda, (Sans.) vol. i fasc. iv ...	0	10
Srauta Sutra of Apastamba, (Sans.) fasc, i—iv at /10 each ...	2	8
Ditto Asvalayana, (Sans-) fasc. i—xi at 10/ each	5	10
Ditto Latyayana, (Sans.) fasc. i—ix at /10 each	6	14
Sama Veda Samhita. (Sans.)fasc. i—xxxvii at /10 each	23	2
Sahitya Darpana, (English) fasc. i—iv at /10 each ...	2	0
Sankhya Aphorisms of Kapila, (English)fasc. i and ii /10 each ...	1	4
Surya Siddhanta, (Sans.) fasc. iv ...	0	10
Sarva Darsana Sangraha, (Sans.) fasc. ii ...	0	10
Sankara Vijaya, (Sans) fasc. ii and iii at /10 each ...	1	4
Sankhya Pravachana Bhashya, (English,) fasc, iii ..	0	10
Sankhya Sara, (Sans.) fasc. i ...	0	10
Taittiriya Aranyaka (Sans.) fasc, i—xi at /10 each ...	6	14
Ditto Brahmana(Sans.) fasc. i—xxiv at /10 each	15	0
Ditto Samhita, (Sans.)fasc. i—xxxii at /10 each	20	0
Ditto Pratisakhya (Sans.) fasc, i—iii at /10 each	1	14
Ditto and Aitareya Upanishads, (Sans.) fasc. ii and iii at /10 each ...	1	4
Ditto Aitareya Svetasvantara Kena Isa Upanishads, (English,) fasc. i and ii at 10 each...	1	4
Tandya Brahmana (Sans.) fasc. i—xix at /10 each ...	11	14
Uttara Naishadha, (Sans.) fasc. i—xii at /10 each ...	6	14
Vayu Purana, (Sans.) vol. i, fasc. i—vi; vol. ii, fasc. i—ii at /10 each ..	5	0
Vishnu Smriti, (Sans.)fasc. i—ii at /10 each ...	1	4
Yoga Sutra of Patanjali, (Sans. and Eng.) fasc. i—iv at /14 each ...	3	8

Arabic and Persian Series.

Alamgirnamah with Index,(Text)fasc.i—xiii at /10 each	8	2
Ain-i-Akbari. (Text) fasc. i—xxii at 1/4 each ...	27	8
Ditto (English) Vol i (fasc.i—vii) ...	12	4
Akbarnamah with Index, (Text)fasc i—xxii at 1/4 each	27	8
Badshanamah with Index, (Text) fasc. i—xix at /10 each ...	11	14
Beale's Oriental Biographical Dictionary, pp. 291, 4to, thick paper, at 4/12; thin paper ...	4	8
Dictionary of Arabic Technical Terms and Appendix fasc. i—xxi at 1/4 each ...	26	4
Farhang-i-Rashidi (Text) fasc. i—xiv at 1/4 each .	17	8
Fihrist-i-Tusi or Tusy's list of Shy'ah Books,(Text)fasc, i—iv at /12 each ...	3	0
Futuh-ul-Sham Waqidi, (Text) fasc, i—ix at /10 each	5	10
Ditto Azadi, (Text)fasc, i—iv at 10as. each ...	2	0
Haft Asman, History of the Persian Masnawi (Text) fasc i ...	1	8
History of the Caliphs, (Eng) fasc, i—vi at 1 Re. each	6	4
Iqbalnamah-i-Jahangiri (Text) fasc. i—iii at 10as. each	1	14
Isabah, with Supplement, (Text) fasc, i—xxxi at 12as. each ...	23	4
Maghazi of Waqidi, (Text) fasc. i—v at 10as. each ...	3	2
Muntakhab-ul-Tawarikh, (Text) fasc, i—xv at 10 as. each ...	9	6
Muntakhab-ul-Lubab (Text) fasc. i—xviii at 10 as. each and fasc xix with Index at 12as. ...	12	0
Mu'asir-i-Alamgiri (Text) fasc. i—vi at 10as. each ...	3	12
Nukhbat-ul-Fakr, (Text) fasc. i ...	0	10
Nizami's Khiradnamah-i-Iskandari, (Text) fasc. i and ii at 1 Re. each ..	2	0
Suyuty's Itquan, on the Exegetic Sciences of the Koran with Supplement (Text) fasc, ii—iv, vii—x at 1-4 each ...	8	12

THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.

9, Esplanade Row, Calcutta.

PLAIN WROUGHT-IRON SAFES,

FITTED WITH PATENT LOCKS AND DUPLICATE KEYS.

Length.		Breadth.		Depth.		
15	×	10	×	8½	Rs.	47
18	×	12	×	11	„	55
20	×	14	×	12	„	60
22	×	16	×	14	„	65
24	×	18	×	15	„	75
26	×	19	×	17	„	80
28	×	20	×	18	„	85
30	×	21	×	20	„	90
32	×	22	×	21	„	105
34	×	23	×	23	„	115
36	×	24	×	24	„	125

The above Safes are manufactured to our express order, and are admirably adapted for holding large quantities of Silver. Where extra security is required, we fit round them strong iron bands with hasps and staples for Chubb's Patent Detector Padlocks, the charge for which varies according to size of Safe, as under.

	15,	18,	20,	22,	24,	26,	28,	30,	32, 34, 36 inch
Rs.	15				19			23	26 each.

Capacity of the above Safes for holding Rupees if in Bags containing one thousand each.

	15.	18,	20,	22,	24,	26 inch.
Rs.	1,000	2,000	3,000	5,000	7,000	10,000

	28,	30.	32.	34,	36 inch.
Rs.	12,000	16,000	19,000	24,000	28,000

If put in loosely or packed they will hold much more.

10 per cent. Discount for Cash.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.,

Calcutta.

PATENT COUGH PILLS!!!

A Purely Vegetable Specific for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Coughs of years' standing, Difficulty in Breathing, Tightness of the Chest, Hoarseness, Throwing or Spitting of Blood, Simple and Dry Coughs, Colds, &c. Price per phial, with testimonials and full directions for use and diet, Re. 1; postage and packing, As. 8. The OLDEST and the YOUNGEST can take them with *safety*!! Prepared only by Mrs. Anna. Aratoon Patentee, Calcutta.

To be had of STEPHENSON & Co.,

14, *Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.*

GUARANTEED REAL BRAZIL BEST PEBBLES

Gold frame Spectacles Pebbles.....	Rs.	25 0 0
Silver „ „ „	„	10 0 0
Steel „ „ „	„	6 0 0
Cataract Spectacles Crystal.....	„	10 0 0
Testers to be sent on deposit of.....	„	10 0 0

HURRY DASS SREEMANEY,

Importer and Repairer of Spectacles,

No. 2, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

NOTICE.

All remittances by Money Orders, Cheques, Hundis and Drafts made to the Sanskrit Press Depository in my name, should in future be made in the name of Babu Khetternath Halder, the Head Assistant of the above Firm.

CHANDI CHARAN CHATURJI,

Manager.

148, Baranashi Ghose's Street, Calcutta, 3rd May, 1883.

PAUL&CO'S PROPRIETORY MEDICINES

Have stood the test of time and competition and established a universal reputation for harmlessness and efficacy. They are confidently recommended to all, and especially to residents of places where medical aid is not available.

Prophylactic Mixture—For Periodical Fevers with or without Spleen or Liver Complaints—6 oz. phial, 1 Re.

Expectorating Drops—For Coughs, Bronchitis, and Consumption (in its early stage)—2 oz. phial, 1 Re.

Asiatic Cholera Elixir—A reliable remedy if timely administered (very safe and soothing)—1 oz. phial 12as.

Specific Mixture—Infallible for recent or chronic Morbid Urethral Discharges—8 oz. phial, 2 Rs.

Detersive Mixture—Cures Rheumatism, Mercurial Affections and Impurities of the Blood—8 oz. phial, 2 Rs.

Embrocation—Used externally for Rheumatic and other Pains—4 oz. Phial, Rs. 1-8.

Hair Preserver—Prevents and cures Baldness—1 Re.

Tooth-Ache Reliever—Relieves Pain at once— 8 as.

Indian Aromatic Tooth Powder—A Dentifrice & for diseases of the Teeth & Gums, and Foul Breath ½lb do. Rs. 1-8.

Orders for these and other Drugs, Patent Medicines and Perfumeries promptly executed. Address—Paul & Co., Druggists, 285-13, Bowbazar Street Calcutta.

Notice.

THE attention of the public is called to the provisions of the Indian Stamp Act, I of 1879, requiring a stamp duty of one anna to be paid on the following instruments mentioned in Schedule I:—

ARTICLE 1.—Acknowledgement of a debt exceeding Rs. 20.

„ 5.—Agreement or memorandum of an agreement relating to the sale of any Government security, share in a company or association or bill of exchange.

„ 11.—Bill of exchange or promissory note payable on demand for amount exceeding Rs. 20.

„ 17.—Certificate or other document evidencing the right or title to any shares, scrip or stock in or of any company or association.

„ 19.—Cheque for an amount exceeding Rs. 20.

„ 26.—Delivery order in respect of goods sold or transferred, exceeding in value Rs. 20.

„ 40.—Letter of allotment of shares in any company or proposed company, or in respect of any loan to be raised by any company or proposed company.

„ 41.—Letter of credit authorising another to give credit to the person in whose favour it is drawn.

„ 46.—Note or memorandum sent by a broker or agent to his principal, intimating the purchase or sale on account of such principal of any goods, stock or marketable security, exceeding in value Rs. 20.

„ 51.—Proxy empowering to vote at a meeting of any association.

„ 52.—Receipt for any money or other property the amount or value of which exceeds Rs. 20.

„ 58.—Shipping order for or relating to the conveyance of goods on board of any vessel.

Under the Financial Resolution of the Government of India, dated 3rd March 1882, facility is afforded for having skeleton forms of the abovenamed instruments impressed in this office with the one-anna stamp on payment of the amount into the Calcutta Collectorate or any mofussil treasury and production of the Collector's receipt.

W. H. RYLAND,
Officiating Superintendent of Stamps.
Calcutta, the 4th May 1883.

MIRACLE!!!

DR. W. C. ROY'S SPECIFIC FOR INSANITY

Numerous testimonials.

Sold at No. 25, Prosunno Coomar Tagore's Street Calcutta.

Price, Rs. 5 per phial.

Rupee one in addition for postage and packing.

U. N. BAGCHI M. A.,
Manufacturing Chemt.

মেডিকেল কালেজের পরীক্ষোত্তীর্ণা ধাত্রী।

MRS. BASANTO KUMARI DUTT,

Diploma holding, first English knowing native midwife. 8, Panchi Dhopany's Lane, Jorasako, Calcutta.

ঘনরাম প্রণীত শ্রীধর্ম্ম মঙ্গল।

ঘনরাম প্রণীত শ্রীধর্ম্ম মঙ্গল প্রথম ও দ্বিতীয় খণ্ড প্রকাশিত হইয়াছে। এই রকম বার খণ্ড প্রকাশিত হইলে গ্রন্থ শেষ হইবে, টীকা আছে, সুন্দর সুন্দর ছবি আছে, কাগজ ভাল, ছাপা ভাল। প্রায় ১০০০ পৃষ্ঠায় শেষ হইবে।

শ্রীধর্ম্ম মঙ্গল বঙ্গভাষার এক অপূর্ব্ব মহাকাব্য, উজ্জ্বলতম রত্ন। প্রায় দুই শত বৎসর পূর্ব্বের এ গ্রন্থ এত দিন কীটদষ্ট পুঁথি আকারে মেঘাচ্ছাদিত সূর্য্যের ন্যায় অগৌরবে বিরাজ করিতেছিল, গৌড়ের রাজা ইহার মূল সূত্র, ময়নাধিপতি লাউসেন ইহার নায়ক, ইহাতে বীররস আছে, করুণ রস আছে, প্রণয় রস আছে, কবিতা সকল সতেজ ও সহজ। ইহা পাঠ করিলে পাঠকগণ বুঝিতে পারিবেন, ইহা বাল্মীকি, মিল্টন, হোমর, বার্জ্জিলের সমতুল।

এই কয়েক মাস মধ্যে ঘনরামের আশাতিরিক্ত গ্রাহক হইয়াছে। আমরা কখন ভাবি নাই, জনসাধারণ এরূপ আগ্রহসহকারে এ গ্রন্থ পাঠ করিবেন, বাঙ্গালা দেশে প্রাচীন কাব্যগ্রন্থের দুই মাস মধ্যে দুই হাজার গ্রাহক হওয়া সামান্য কথা নহে, এত অধিক গ্রাহক হইয়াছেন বলিয়াই মূল্য আর ৪৲ চারি টাকা করিতে হইল না। এক্ষণে সমুদয় গ্রন্থের মূল্য ২৷৷০ আড়াই টাকা স্থির হইয়াছে, অগ্রিম মূল্য ভিন্ন কাহাকেও ঘনরাম দেওয়া যায় না। নমুনা দেখিতে চাহিলে এক খণ্ডের মূল্য।০ চারি আনা পাঠাইলেই হইবে, গ্রাহকগণ আমার নামে মণিঅর্ডর দ্বারা টাকা পাঠাইবেন।

কলিকাতা, (কলেজ ষ্ট্রীট) ৪১ নং চাঁপাতলা ফাষ্ট লেন। শ্রীযোগেন্দ্রচন্দ্র বসু ঘনরাম প্রকাশক।

সোখিলাল ত্রিগুণ কোং জ্বর নাশক সুধা।

ইহা প্লীহা যকৃৎ কম্প ঐকাহিক দ্ব্যাহিক ত্র্যাহিক চাতুর্থিক ইত্যাদি সর্ব্ব প্রকার জ্বরের অব্যর্থ মহৌষধ।

কলিকাতা বড় বাজার দয়েহাটা ৭ নং বাটীতে প্রাপ্য। মূল্য শোল ঔন্স বড় শিশি ১৷০, আট ঔন্স ছোট শিশি ৸০ আনা।

আমরা এই ঔষধ বিক্রয় করিবার জন্য স্থানে স্থানে এজেণ্ট নিযুক্ত করিব, যাঁহারা এজেণ্ট হইতে ইচ্ছা করেন তাঁহারা উপরোক্ত ঠিকানায় আমাদের নিকট আসিলে বা পত্র লিখিলে সমস্ত বিবরণ জানিতে পারিবেন।

পাইকপাড়া নর্শরি।

দ্রব্যগুণতত্ত্ব। চলিত বৈশাখ মাস হইতে এই নামে ১৬ পেজি ২ ফর্ম্মায় বার্ষিক ২৲ টাকা মূল্যে মাসিক পত্রিকা বাহির হইতেছে, অগ্রিম ১৲ টাকা এবং ৩ মাস পরে বাকি টাকা দিতে হইবে। ইহার সুলেখকের মধ্যে প্রসিদ্ধ গঙ্গাপ্রসাদ সেন, রাজ বৈদ্য পেয়ারিমোহন সেন এবং অন্নদাপ্রসাদ সেন বিশেষ সাহায্য করিবেন। ডাক্তারগণের মধ্যে বাবু ভগবানচন্দ্র রুদ্র এম, এ, এম, ডি, এবং অন্য ডাক্তারেরা সাহায্য করিবেন। গ্রহণেচ্ছুকগণ মূল্য ও পত্র আমার নিকট পাঠাইবেন। ডিমাই ২০ পেজে মাসিক পত্রিকা, **কৃষিতত্ত্ব সচিত্র**। ইহা পঞ্চম খণ্ড গত মাঘ হইতে সুরু হইয়াছে, অগ্রিম বার্ষিক মূল্য ৩৷৵০ আনা। উভয় তত্ত্ব একত্তরে লইলে অগ্রিম ৪৷৵০ আনা দিতে হইবে। গত চারি সনের বাঁধান কৃষিতত্ত্বের মূল্য ৪৷৷৵০ আনা।

এখানে সকল প্রকারের গাছ ও বিজ পাওয়া যায়, কেটেলগের মূল্য ৵০ আনা। বরিষায় রোপণ চষা সবজি ও ফুল বিজের ফি পেকেট ৩৲ টাকা, উভয় আলাহিদা লইলে ফি পেকেট ১৷৷০ টাকা নর্শরির পেট্রন বেনারসের, ত্রিবাঙ্কুরের, দারভাঙ্গার মহারাজাগণ এবং কলিকাতার মহারাজা যতীন্দ্রমোহন ঠাকুর ও মহারাজা নরেন্দ্রকৃষ্ণ বাহাদুরগণ। নর্শরির বিজাদি ও কৃষিতত্ত্বের গ্রাহক হইলে বার্ষিক ১৫৲ টাকা দিতে হয়।

শ্রীনিত্যগোপাল চট্টোপাধ্যায়।
পাইকপাড়া নর্শরি, কলিকাতা।

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 07 August, 2017

HAMILTON & CO.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,

Have now on view at their CALCUTTA showrooms, a MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION of articles of the HIGHEST ARTISTIC MERIT, Eminently suitable for the adornment of the PALACES and RESIDENCES of NATIVE PRINCES, Newabs, Rajahs, &c., and comprising,

BRONZES & AGATES.,

PERMANENT HAND PAINTINGS ON CHINA AND PORCELAIN,

CHOICE ENAMELS,

COLUMNS AND PEDESTALS IN MARBLE AND BRONZE,

GILT ORMOLU CLOCKS,

VASES OF SEVRES CHINA & ONYX.

ELEGANT MARBLE CHIME CLOCKS &c, &c.

Full Particulars on Application.

HAMILTON & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES AT

BOMBAY & SIMLA.

BY APPOINTMENT,

To His Highness the Maharajah Dheeraj OF BURDWAN.

C. K. SEN & CO.

KOBIRAJ DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS,

CALCUTTA.

ADI AYUR VEDA MEDICAL HALL

No. 146, AND 36, LOWER CHITPORE ROAD.

C. K. SEN & CO.'S

Dantashodhana Churna or celebrated Dentifrice.

The regular use of this powder is sure to cure all diseases of the gums, cures ulceration, prevents bleeding, sweetens the breath, perfectly cleanses the teeth of tartar and all other noxious matters and renders them pearl white.

Price per Box 8 *Annas. Postage &c.*, 8 *Annas*

4 Boxes can be sent by the above postage.

C. K. SEN & CO.'S

Kuntalabrishya or World-famed Hair Restorer.

The regular use of this invaluable oil most certainly cures baldness and prevents the hair from falling off or turning prematurely grey. It cures diseases of the head and brain and strengthens weak and failing eyesight. It possesses a very sweet odour.

Price per Bottle Re. 1. *Postage &c.*, 10 *Annas.*

2 Bottles can be sent by the above postage.

C. K. SEN & CO.'S

Superior & Genuine Makaradhwaja.

This is one of the most potent medicines of the Hindu Pharmacopœa, never fails to produce the most satisfactory results in cases of debility from whatever cause arising seminal, constitutional or otherwise. It acts like a charm in typhus or typhoid fevers, chronic diarrhœa, habitual constipation, gleat, spermatorrhœa, female complaints after delivery, weakness of the brain from excessive mental labor, and in all complaints to which the persons of sedentary habits are especially subject.

Price 7 grains per Rupee or Rs. 24 per Tolah.

Postage 4 Annas.

All the above preparations are perfectly innocuous and may be taken by persons of all sexes and ages with perfect safety.

BINOD LAL SEN, KOBIRAJ,
Managing Proprietor.

JUST PUBLISHED.

INDO-ARYANS.

Contributions towards the Elucidation of their Ancient and Medæval History.

BY RAJENDRALALA MITRA LL.D., C.I.E.,

In two Volumes. Vol. I, pp. 472. Vol. II, pp. 504. Bound in blue cloth, embossed. Price Rs. 16.

সচিত্র।

প্রবাহিণী।

RENDERED IN BENGALY FROM

MYSTERIES BY REYNOLDS, &C.

রেণাল্ড্ কৃত রহস্যাবলী (Mysteries of London and Mysteries of the Court,) অবলম্বনে লিখিত আখ্যায়িকা বলী একাদিক্রমে খণ্ডে খণ্ডে প্রতি পক্ষে প্রকাশিত হইতেছে।

প্রথম উচ্ছ্বাস—প্রথম তরঙ্গ।

এককালীন অগ্রিম মূল্য ৩৵০।

ডাক মাসুল বার আনা।

খরচা প্রতি খণ্ড এক আনা। অর্থাৎ ফর্ম্মা ২০ ও পূর্ণ তরঙ্গ (Series) ৬।০ মাত্র। কিন্তু নির্দ্দিষ্ট গ্রাহক হইলে, ফর্ম্মা ৫; খণ্ড ২০ ও তরঙ্গ ৩৵০ পড়িবে। এরূপ সুলভ মূল্যে কোন বাঙ্গালা পুস্তক এ পর্য্যন্ত বাহির হয় নাই। রয়াল আট্ পেজী ফর্ম্মার ১৬০০ পৃষ্ঠায়—২০০ ফর্ম্মায়—বা শতাধিক চিত্র সম্বলিত ১০০ খণ্ডে সমাপ্ত। প্রতি তরঙ্গ বা পূর্ণ আখ্যায়িকা বৎসর মধ্যে শেষ হইবে। অন্ততঃ ২।৵০ পাঠাইলে, নির্দ্দিষ্ট গ্রাহক হইতে পারিবেন। বৈশাখ হইতে তরঙ্গের মূল্য চারি টাকা হইবে।

শ্রীনগেন্দ্রনাথ বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়।

প্রবাহিণী কার্য্যালয়—৮৯, বারাণসী ঘোষের ষ্ট্রীট, কলিকাতা।

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following.

FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURE.

Not granted by any other Company whatever :—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English rates from date of leaving any Port in India. Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS:
738 PROPOSALS for..... .....Rs. 29,23,250

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.		35	40	45
	RS. AS. P.	RS. AS. P.	RS. AS. P.	RS. AS. P.
Premium ...	21 5 4	24 8 8	28 10 0	33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old, Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
14. Lapsed policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged any where to suit assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia to be invested in Trustee for Policy holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE 'ORIENTAL' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms, Reports, and full of Particulars on the application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
HEAD OFFICE, 9, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.

D. M. DASS,
Agent, Calcutta,
31 *Peepulputty Road*

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY

President :
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K. T.
Vice-Presidents :
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K. G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Whereof Paid-up £450,000

LIFE DEPARTMENT

Accumulated Funds irrespective of Capital and Reserves at 31st December 1879.

Life Assurance Fund £3,062,174 6 1
Annuity Fund £371,273 19 2

NOTE.—The Life and Annuity Funds are specially invested to meet the obligations of these Departments, and are not liable for the obligations of the Fire Department.

Extract from the Finance Chronicle and Insurance Circular.

The report of the Directors to the 71st Annual General Meeting of Shareholders is one of the most complete productions of its kind, and the results set forth surely entitled the Company to be classed as one of the greatest and most widely useful of provident institutions. The North British has been conducting business since the early years of this century: every year has been a record of steady progress and honorable dealing.

In the Life Department the new business consisted of policies issued for £988,340, yielding in annual £35,796, an increase of £5,386 on the previous year. The increase is very satisfactory, considering the difficulty which many offices find in pushing life business.

The profit and loss account shows a total profit for the year, of £269,608 which is disposed as follows: a dividend of 40s. per share to the shareholders, together with a cash bonus of 25s. per share; a special bonus as on several previous occasions of 25s. per share, to meet calls of a like amount now made; £50,000 placed to reserve and the balance carried to credit of profit and loss account.

INDIAN BRANCH
CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA.
1, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS :

J. C. MACGREGOR, ESQ., Receiver, High Court.
W. C. MORGAN, ESQ., Solicitor.
ROBERT STEEL, ESQ., Merchant.

General Agents for India :—ROBERTS, MORGAN & CO., No. 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

N.B.—Risks on Native Lives are accepted on special terms.

MR. U. K. DUTT.

SPECIALIST IN MIDWIFERY AND DISEASES OF WOMEN;

FELLOW, OBSTETRICAL SOCIETY, LONDON

Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh

Licentiate of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow

Licentiate in Midwifery, Rotunda Hospital, Dublin

MEMBER, OBSTETRICAL SOCIETY, DUBLIN;

Late Resident Clinical-Clerk and Superintending Officer in charge of Extern Maternity, Rotunda Lying-in Hospital, Dublin; &c., &c., &c. ADDRESS, 20 BEADON STREET CALCUTTA

Notice.

This Press is prepared to undertake Job-work of all sorts at moderate charge.

Apply to Printer, *Hindoo Patriot* Press.

THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

All Subscriptions payable in advance, and none for less than one month.

IN TOWN.	Rs.	As.
Per Month	1	2
,, Annum	11	8
,, Single Copy	0	3

IN MOFUSSIL.		
In Advance per Annum	13	4
Arrear Do.	15	8

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENT.	Rs.	As.
Per line	0	4

Printed and published by WOOMESH CHUNDER NUNDI, *at the* HINDOO PATRIOT PRESS, No. 108, BARANUSSY GHOSE'S STREET, CALCUTTA.